

"In what way?"

"Changed a 'u' into an 'a' and he was a rascal."



## MATRIMONY ON TRIAL

If Unsited, Quit It, Advises Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons.

## STARTLING REFORMS ADVOCATED

In Her New Book Wife of Representative Parsons Says That Wedlock Is Neither Sacrament Nor Property Holding—Wants Brides Educated. Views of Clergymen and Others Who Condemn Mrs. Parsons' Theory—Why One Woman Favors It.

Try marriage, and if the prospect is not bright for permanency break it out in the absence of offspring, and you will suffer no great degree of public condemnation. If the experiment proves successful, the bonds may be continued for an indefinite period.

This rather striking view of matrimony is taken by Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons, wife of Representative Herbert Parsons, chairman of the Republican county committee, and daughter of Henry Clews, banker, in a book entitled "The Family," says the New York Herald.

No more radical declaration from the pen of an author relating to matrimony has been published. Mrs. Parsons favors the abolition of all laws preventing recurrence of matrimonial ventures and believes that remarriage should be encouraged. One of the most pointed paragraphs in the coming book reads:

"It would, therefore, seem well from this point of view to encourage early trial marriages, the relation to be entered into with a view to permanency, but with the privilege of breaking it if proved unsuccessful and, in the absence of offspring, without suffering any great degree of public condemnation."

Mrs. Parsons is a doctor of philosophy and lectured for several years on sociology in Barnard college. Her book is really a lecture to elementary students in sociology and is intended to enlighten those who pursue a study of sociological problems. It is a fearless treatise of a question at which the author believes timorous dilettanti will look askance, but she recommends the idea nevertheless to home reading circles which are attended by young women of college age.

"The dogma that marriage is an unquestionable sacrament," the author declares, "and the dictum that it is merely a survival of a past form of property holding are both shams."

She further states:

"If individualism and altruism are to be reconciled in the view that child bearing and rearing are the most important of all social services the desirability of change in many social relations in and out of the family will have to be frankly faced and, if necessary, new adaptations must be welcomed. Might it not be well to encourage in marriage licenses data about the personal health and character of the bride and groom, likewise a certificate of the bride's previous training in child care?"

"Such a record would be a partial proof of the matrimonial eligibility or noneligibility of the license holder. A favorable record would entitle the holder to a place upon the matrimonial white list. In all civilizations divorce is increasing. A large majority of divorces are obtained by women. Legal causes for divorce tend to multiply."

Mrs. Parsons, intending "The Family" as a text book for students in colleges, declares that "inquiry, preaching and, for that matter, contempt breeding knowledge are dangerous debris choking up possible outlets for a stream of progressive and inspiring moral theory." Mrs. Parsons believes that successful child rearing is an important service to society. After showing that men and women bent upon marriage in the past gave no thought to society's welfare the author says that she perceives a changing tendency in modern times.

"There are signs already," she announces, "of the spread of the idea that the individual is bound to consider the effects upon society of his or her marriage. Individuals tainted by epilepsy, insanity, inebrity, dent-mutism, etc., are thought by many to be morally guilty if they marry."

"There is a growing realization of the cost to the state of reproduction by its diseased or vicious subjects and a growing inclination to prevent these classes from reproducing themselves."

"If the biological knowledge of the future throws more light upon the present day mysteries of heredity—demonstrating the disastrous results of the making of those handicapped by minor as well as by more flagrant taints or lacks—the social obligations in marriage will be held more and more considerable. The social demand for the possession of progressive traits, physical, moral and mental, as well as lack of disease on the part of child bearers and begetters, will exert more and more pressure upon the individual. Eugenics, as Professor Gallon suggests, will become a religious dogma."

"The relation between married persons should be that best fitting them for their task of parenthood. It should be one allowing for a full development of their natures, for all their capabilities should be taxed in their role of parenthood. It is unfortunate that in the emancipation of woman agitation of the past half century the reformers failed to emphasize the social as adequately as the individual need of change."

"Duration of marriage in the lifetime of the married persons, seems, to a great extent, to be dependent upon its

form. Where monogamy prevails it is often accompanied by terms of promissory or by readily obtained divorce. Polygamy satisfies to a certain extent, the desire for variety in which transiency of relationship is often due. In this connection Sir John Lubbock makes an enlightening distinction between lax and brittle marriage. Where an enduring form of marriage is prescribed (tends to be lax)—i. e., polygamous or accomplished by divorce. Where separation is more or less optional it tends to be brittle.

"Incidentally let us note here, in illustration of the brittle marriage, so called time and trial marriages. In time marriages a contract for marriage for a stated time is made. The time may be for a fixed number of days during the week (part time marriage)—this is a lax rather than a brittle arrangement—or for a stated continuous period. (Term marriage, hand fastening.) At the end of the stated period the relation may or may not be made permanent. \* \* \* Trial marriage is a variety of time marriage, it being distinctly agreed that the relationship may be dissolved at any time."

Besides advocating radical departures in the manner of contracting matrimonial bonds, Mrs. Parsons pleads for greater facility in severing them. Provision should be made by law for those couples who separate because of the expiration of a time or trial marriage. To this end is favored the abolition of all laws forbidding the remarriage of divorced persons or those who have parted by mutual agreement.

The voice of popular protest has been quickly aroused against the doctrine of trial marriage as set forth in Mrs. Herbert Parsons' book, "The Family." Here and there only a voice was raised in favor of trial marriage as being a solution of the divorce problem.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church, in New York, was outspoken against trial marriage. He called it "abominable" and "an imposition on civilized society."

"The doctrines set forth by Mrs. Parsons," he said, "are simply outrageous. This idea, if carried out, would place civilized men and women in the same position as animals, contracting for a short time and separating at will to form new alliances and leaving the children to be nobody's children and to be cared for by the state. This would be barbarism. It reverts back of man to the beast."

"The proposition to reduce the number of children and keep down the progeny of married couples is also most offensive and is a menace to morality and the stability of society. I consider Mrs. Parsons' theories outrageous and will attack them with all the force in me."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York said he felt very much alarmed because a woman of education and social position should have taken it upon herself to assist in knocking down the bars that are falling fast enough as it is.

"The family is the foundation of all our social, religious and political institutions," said Dr. Parkhurst. "The home is the unit. Anything which tends to disintegrate the home, which tends to break the vital bonds of marriage, is wholly bad. If you shake a foundation stone, you may not bring about the collapse of the building, but many cracks will appear in the walls."

"As to Mrs. Parsons' views on the remarriage of divorced persons, I can say I am partly in sympathy with her. I believe that where a woman has been divorced from an erring husband she should not be punished by being forced to remain single. But further than that I cannot go."

"The modern stage, the modern novel and other indications of the popular thought show there are many persons who are awaiting an excuse to break the conventions that society has found necessary to impose. Anything that will countenance or appear to countenance a rupture of these conventions is bound to be seized upon by some of these persons to their undoing. Such a book as Mrs. Parsons has written, coming from an authoritative source, is likely to be one instrument of evil in the manner I have indicated."

"That the ideas set forth in 'The Family,' by Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons, are acceptable to the members of the women's clubs of New York or other cities of the United States must be set aside as false," said Mrs. Dore Lyon, honorary president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs. "So far from that being the case, it is true that the entire club world has striven to build up the status of woman throughout the country, and this idea would mean the tearing down of all we have accomplished in that direction. The woman, in clubs, married or single, realizes, as perhaps few others do, the inherent necessity of the sacredness of the marriage tie and has fought for it and will go on fighting for it. What is this idea save an advocacy of the most unbridled license? It is not only immoral, but almost indecent, to say nothing of being widely impracticable."

Mrs. Joseph Osborn of New York said, "Trial marriages would probably result in no more separations than we have now, and if such separation could be effected quietly and without public scandal I believe it would be a very good thing for society."

Rev. R. Heber Newton of New York said: "The recommendation of trial marriage is the kind of suggestion that may be expected from a person of academic mind who knows little of real life. It is a suggestion that cannot be entertained for a moment by one who knows the world as it is. It would be the legalization of libertinism. We should have an unbridled estate of matrimony. Limited. The standing of the marriage place makes the suggestion worthy of comment. In itself it deserves none."

## ODD WORDS BY PRAYER.

Nebraska Woman Sought Gift of Tongues, but None Understood.

The gift of tongues promised in Scripture has been granted to three members of the Advent Christian church of Lincoln, Neb., according to the firm belief of the three persons so endowed, the pastor and the congregation, which consists of about 100 members, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mrs. G. C. Shumate is positive that the gift for which she has been praying for a number of weeks has been granted her. She arose in the meeting and testified and sang hymns in the new language. She does not understand the words which she utters and university professors have been unable as yet to recognize it, though several intimate it may be Sanskrit. It is noticed that the same sounds frequently recur and seem to be used consistently to express the same thoughts. In regard to her gift Mrs. Shumate said:

"I don't attempt to explain it. I only know that the Lord has sent it upon me in answer to my earnest prayer of weeks. I was converted only a little more than a year ago, but ever since then I have longed to have the gift, and I knew that I would get it if I was earnest enough and faithful enough."

Evangelistic services have been in progress in the little church, and the pastor has encouraged his followers to pray for the gift, that, they desired, assuring them that an answer from heaven would be vouchsafed if they were earnest and faithful.

## STRAWBERRIES IN AUTUMN.

Tennessee Experiment Also a Success With Fall Blackberries.

Successful experiments in a fertile valley near Greeneville, Tenn., where strawberries are grown in the spring-time by the millions, shows that hucous berries can be raised during the autumn months from cultivation of the so called second crop of the plant, and as a result S. E. Jeter is reported to have contracted with a New York caterer for the supply of enough crates of strawberries to satisfy the demand of all the Four Hundred who, it is reported, may be denied the use of cranberries with turkey on Thanksgiving day owing to scarcity of cranberries, says a Humboldt (Tenn.) special dispatch to the Washington Post.

The experiment in strawberries has been followed by similar trials in raising a so called second crop of blackberries. Rev. W. Johnson has exhibited a limited quantity of the cultivated brand. If the demand expected is created for the strawberries, it is intended to extend operation on fully as large a scale as characterizes the berry industry in springtime.

## "TIRED CHRISTIANS."

Why Boston Pastor Regrets to Marry Young People.

"I regret when I have to marry young people," said the Rev. Frederick B. Richards, pastor of the Phillips church, South Boston, in his sermon on "Tired Christians," the other morning, according to a Boston special dispatch to the New York World.

"When young people are married it is the one who is not a Christian who has the strongest influence. It always results that the church loses both. Service without love is bondage. When a young married couple are in love every sacrifice for the other becomes a privilege. Business takes away the young men and social life the women. Soon they think they are too old for the young people's societies; then they are 'retired Christians.' It is but a step more to becoming a 'tired Christian.'"

"In the more sedate age marriage does not similarly detract from interest in the church and its work."

## TROLLEY SLEEPING CARS.

One Dollar For a Berth From Illinois Points to St. Louis.

Sleeping cars will be placed in service Dec. 1 on electric car lines between central Illinois points and St. Louis, says a special dispatch from Bloomington, Ill. The price of a berth will be a dollar.

The cars are now in the shops of the company in Bloomington, Ill., ready for regular service. They cost \$25,000 each and weigh 100,000 pounds. Each car has four 150 horsepower motors. They are of handsome equipment, and each can accommodate twenty persons.

These are the first interurban sleeping cars to reach Illinois, and the experiment will be watched with interest in transportation circles.

## Identifying a Revolutionary Hero.

List of the unidentified portraits of Revolutionary heroes which hang in Independence hall in Philadelphia was a few days ago, after nearly six years of anxious work, proved to be that of a South Carolina captain by the name of William Smith, says the Philadelphia Record. Smith's chief claim to distinction lies in the fact that, although but eighteen years of age at the outbreak of the Revolution, he promptly organized a company and joined with a body of Georgian troops in making a successful attack against the British garrison at Fort Anderson. The picture was one of many painted by James Sharpless, the English portrait painter, during his visit to Philadelphia about 1794. The youthful appearance of the subject was the most puzzling feature, as it was supposed that all the sitters to this artist were old men. The identification was finally accomplished through an engraving made of Captain Smith about 1810 by Savage. Once the name had been secured it was comparatively easy to trace the career of the distinguished southerner, and the years of search have at last been fully rewarded. The portrait will be properly tagged.

## WOMAN POLE SEEKER

Mrs. Ella Ougman to Head Expedition For the Far North.

## ESKIMOS HER ONLY COMPANIONS

They Think She Is a Man, or Otherwise Would Refuse to Follow Her. Flucky Woman Feels Confident of Accomplishing What Men Have Failed to Do—Expects to Return in Two Years.

"Somebody has got to find the north pole. The men who have gone searching for it have failed. I'm going to try, and I think I shall succeed."

This is the confident assertion of Mrs. Ella Ougman, explorer and anthropologist, who is making ready at Nome, Alaska, for an expedition "farthest north," says the New York World.

Mrs. Ougman is well known at the Smithsonian institution, Washington, for her determined exploits in Alaska and other parts of the northwest, where she has for several years been studying the habits of the Eskimos. She is regarded as an expert on the Innuits, as the Eskimos are known, and her collection of Eskimo curios is considered the finest extant.

Mrs. Ougman expects to start within a month and believes she will return to Nome well inside of two years.

This newest of the explorers will have Eskimos as her only companions. She understands the Eskimos thoroughly, speaks their strange language as fluently as she does her mother tongue and considers that they will be best able to withstand the temptation to dig for gold in the Klondike and stick to the object of the expedition.

"I would have recruited a few sterling white men," said Mrs. Ougman, "if I could have found any proof against their falling victims to the gold fever. I have not projected this trip for the sake of making money out of it. It is not gold we shall seek, but the elusive north pole, that and nothing else. I cannot afford to take any possible deserters with me. I know the Innuits. They are faithful."

"Those who will go with me have sworn that they will stay to the end of the trip, and I know they will do it. Besides this, no white has the endurance that the Innuits have, and of all things endurance counts in a trip to the arctic."

Mrs. Ougman is known to the Eskimos as a man. Although she wears skirts, the unsuspecting Innuits have always been led to believe that they were dressed simply to keep her warm. The Eskimos do not trust women as they do men, and if they suspected that the leader of their bold expedition was of the weaker sex they would not follow her.

"The Eskimos grant me courtesies they would not think of allowing women," said Mrs. Ougman. "For instance, they allow me to enter their burying grounds, a thing no woman not native born is ever permitted to do. In this way I have gathered all manner of things from the treasure buried with the Eskimo dead."

"On the trip to the pole this will be of much importance to me. It will be my object not alone to look for the pole, but to study the habits of the different Eskimo tribes we meet."

The expedition will start on sledges drawn by Eskimo dogs. At the Eskimo settlement farthest north in the journey the sledges will be loaded with food. There will be enough, Mrs. Ougman says, to last twenty-four months. Should the commissary supply by any chance give out there will be some extra dogs that can be spared.

Mrs. Ougman has the distinction of being the only woman who has seen Mount McKinley, on the heights of the snowy Alaskan range. With a party of explorers she pushed up the Yukon valley two years ago and stood at the base of the mountain. The climb to the peak of Mount McKinley is 17,000 feet.

"There won't be any chance of fatigue on this trip," said Mrs. Ougman. "I have had experience in the awful cold of the Alaskan country and know how to keep warm. This time we will pass Mount McKinley and continue north until we have found the pole."

## Novel Bank For Tom Johnson.

Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, O., will inaugurate a novel system in banking methods in the conduct of his new bank, the Depositors' Savings and Trust company, says the Chicago Tribune. "The bank," said City Clerk Witt recently, "is to issue an entirely new kind of money, a sort of 'phony' money, but good, just as good as any other kind of currency. It will be in the form of a certificate of deposit that will be used as currency. For instance, if I wanted to send some friend a dollar I owed him, I would go to the bank, deposit a dollar and in return would receive a certificate. On this certificate will be printed a picture of Mayor Johnson."

## "Hand Rag" Best Term For New Muff.

Cousins to fur rugs in shape, though not as large, were a couple of muffs that attracted attention in the St. Regis hotel in New York the other afternoon, says the New York Press. They were made of the whole skin of the animal, lined perfectly flat and otherwise unmanipulated. Large pockets had been prepared in the lining in such a way that when the hands were slipped into these the skin could be rolled around the hands, giving something the usual appearance of a muff. When not in use the hand rag, as it might be called, hung almost as flat and formless as a simple pelt.

## MAKE A NOTE OF THEM.

Things One Wants to Know in an Emergency.

A sewing machine may be easily threaded by those with imperfect sight if the machinist places a piece of something white—a piece of white paper will do—under the foot of the machine. This shows up the eye of the needle. When machining trail materials, such as muslins, thin silks, lace, etc., a piece of tissue paper placed over the material will prevent it from clogging.

A modern household appliance is the electrotherm, a large funnel covered



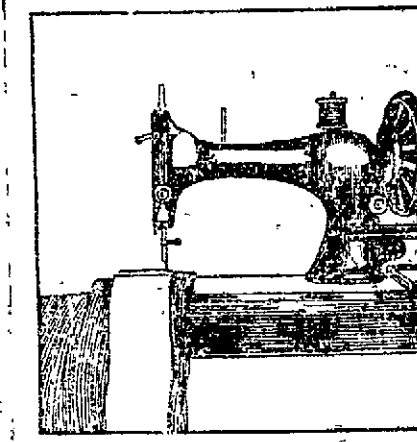
AN ELECTROTHERM.

bag that can be attached to the socket in any house where there is an electric lighting current. The bag heats almost instantly and is a great convenience in a midnight emergency or other cases of sudden sickness calling for a hot application.

Put a teaspoonful of powdered borax in your cold starch. It gives extra stiffness to the linen.

An excellent way to clean ribbon is the following: Cover the ribbon with warm water; then spend it on a board or table and scrub it thoroughly with a brush that has been rubbed in soap. After a good lather has been formed and the ribbon looks clean rinse it in clear warm water, lay it between folds of thin cheesecloth and press until dry.

If the threads are not burned the linen may be restored in this way: Extract the juice from three or four onions and mix it into about an ounce of soup, four ounces of fuller's earth and a pint of vinegar. Roll all these



HOW TO PLACE THE PAPER.

for a few minutes and when nearly cold spread it or some of it over the scorched linen and allow it to dry in the air. Afterward wash it with warm water.

An easy way of removing iron mold from linen, etc., is to damp the places and then rub them with overripe tomato juice and place out in the sun. When washed the marks will be found to disappear.

## For Narrow Halls.

There is little that can be done to relieve the ugliness of the long, narrow corridor halls in flats and in certain types of narrow houses.

The only thing to be done is to make them as unobtrusive as possible.

The bathroom hall is high in proportion to its width.

It is also long, and chair rails serve only to accentuate that length.

The hall is dark, so use light tinted wall paper.

It is narrow, almost to suffocation. Use retreating rather than advancing colors.

The walls force your attention on either hand. Soften them by using very quiet patterns.

Paper such as, then, in light green, light blue or gray and preferably in a simple, quiet figure in white or self tone.

As for furniture, you have no room at all, and a hall carpet or runner is the only thing possible for the floor.

For the hall that is simply an entry or vestibule, with space just big enough for the front stairs and a couple of doors, a wooden wainscoting or a waterproof dado of some of the imitation leathers is highly desirable, for there is a constant brushing of damp clothing against the walls of the narrow hall and stairway.

## Dry Toast For Health.

Since most of us are very fond of toast, but eat it sparingly, however, because of the general impression that it is bad for the health, it is pleasing to find a leading medical journal pointing out that toasted bread is really very wholesome, even for invalids.

One thing in its favor is the fact that it places a lighter tax on the digestive functions than ordinary bread, since during its preparation some of the starch grains of the flour are ruptured, while some are converted into dextrin, which is easily soluble.

Further, the crispness of toast necessitates its being completely moistened in the mouth before it can be swallowed. As a rule, therefore, toast is thoroughly submitted to the action of the preliminary digestive process in the mouth.

It is important, however, that toast should be crisp all through, as otherwise the internal portions tend to become plastic and soft, like new bread, and like it, difficult of digestion if not thoroughly masticated.

## ALASKA'S GREAT RICHES

Remarkable Increase in Her Output of Gold.

## MILLIONS MORE THAN LAST YEAR

Production Will Reach \$25,000,000 Against \$15,000,000 in 1905—Believes Treasures Only Skimmed, Heres Judge J. C. Kellum, Who Says Improved Mining Methods Will Greatly Augment Her Resources.

"Alaska will produce \$25,000,000 worth of gold this year as compared with \$15,000,000 worth last year," says a Chicago special dispatch to the New York Herald. "Three banks in the Fairbanks district have accumulated more than \$3,000,000 in deposits in two years. Alaska will be represented at the Seattle exposition with a solid gold statue worth \$1,000,000. One of the banks of Fairbanks exhibited in its show window last summer, just as a curiosity and object lesson, \$1,500,000 worth of gold bricks—the real thing, composed of the pure yellow metal."

This is the message brought from Alaska by Judge J. C. Kellum, who was assistant district attorney of Arizona in the last Cleveland administration. Judge Kellum has been in Alaska ten years. It is his opinion that Alaska has hardly been skimmed of its treasures. He believes the present rather crude way of extracting the precious metal from the earth could be profitably followed with ever increasing results for a dozen years. With the use of huge dredges, which are now being introduced, he expects the output of gold will be greatly augmented and at a reduced cost.

"There are only a few dredges in operation in Alaska," Judge Kellum said, "but these have been used with such success that the demand now is greater than the supply. They are practically for work only on a large scale, as they cost something like \$150,000 each. One of these machines will handle 5,000 cubic yards of dirt in twenty-four hours. An expert man has all he can do to get away with ten cubic yards, and the average for a man is about eight yards, there being variations according to the geological formations encountered."

"In the Fairbanks district it is poor dirt that does not yield from \$1 to \$2 a cubic yard; hence the dredges turn out from \$5,000 to \$10,000 worth of metal every day. With them it will be possible to work dirt which is not considered profitable when mined by hand. The average pay of a miner is \$1 an hour, or \$8 to \$10 a day. One of the dredges can be operated at a daily expense of \$150."

"There is no money problem in Alaska. Coin or its equivalent is more plentiful than anything else as a matter of fact."

"Although we pay housemaids \$100 a month, no one is lying awake nights worrying over the servant problem like you in the States. A good stenographer draws the nice monthly allowance of \$250. Common labor is worth \$1 an hour, and skilled labor commands \$2 to \$2.50 an hour."

"It is a pretty poor steak that does not make a five dollar bill vanish. For porterhouse steak the average price is \$1 to \$1.50 a pound, while ordinary steaks are quoted at 75 cents a pound. Turkey and chicken—well, what do you think of paying \$15 to \$20 for a Christmas fowl? If you want oysters to go with the turkey one little can will cost you \$5. Flour costs \$7.50 a sack; sugar, 15 cents a pound; coffee, 75 cents; green tomatoes, 75 cents a pound, and cucumbers, 75 cents each."

"Oddly enough, many articles of table food cost more in the summer than in the winter. This is explained by the fact that freighting in the summer costs 18 cents a pound, and in the winter, when the ice is on the ground and streams, it costs only 5 cents a pound. We raise in the Fairbanks district nearly all kinds of garden truck that are raised in a state like Illinois—tomatoes, potatoes, onions and the like. The production of course is limited, the main dependence necessarily being upon shipments from outside."

"The statue of pure gold which Alaska will send to the exposition at Seattle will be the most interesting and expressive exhibit there of the wealth and characteristics of the territory. A ton of gold, I am told, is worth \$460,000. The statue, therefore, will weigh more than two tons. It will be four feet high, and the other dimensions will be in that proportion. The model has not been selected. Some Alaskans desired a statue full size with the human form and not pure gold. Leading bankers and business men, however, insisted there should be no alloy in Alaska's exhibit, and this notion finally prevailed."

"It will be interesting to know what will be the largest nugget of gold on display at the exposition. At the Portland exposition was displayed an Alaskan nugget worth nearly \$4,000."

## Skirts For Men.

Bell skirted overcoats are the latest novelty in the tailoring world, says the London Mirror. They have been introduced by tailors of High Holborn, in London, and already there is quite a boom in the article. The effect of the new overcoat is graceful if somewhat feminine. The cloth is taken in at the waist, then allowed to hang loose, falling in natural folds, like a lady's skirt.

"Quiet colors are best for such a novel style," said one of the sartorial artists the other day. "Green checks or stripes, which can be worn with impunity for a less attractive style of coat, would look ridiculous."

## FAIR AND FORTY.

Cheering News For "Her" Reaching the Age Limit.

The old description, "fair, fat and forty," is quite out of date and the woman of forty is now generally as pleasant to look upon as as young and active in body as the woman of eight and twenty or thirty. Thanks to tennis and other sports, women keep their trimness far longer than they used to, and at forty, instead of being unattractive elderly frumps, they are often at their very best. The reason is not far to seek. They have learned to use all their charms and gifts in the most effective manner, and they have no longer the conceit and arrogance which so often seem a part and parcel of youth.

By the time she has reached her fourth decade a woman has rubbed off, in contact with the world, her rough edges. She is now dignified and self possessed, whereas she was formerly awkward and shy. Now she knows how to listen as well as to talk, and when she speaks she has something to say which is worth hearing, for her experience has given her the art of pleasing others and also a knowledge of men and matters which a girl often assumes only to expose her ignorance. In matters of dress, too, she is more successful than formerly. She knows more about the colors she may and may not wear, and she takes care, as no girl would do, that the cut of her clothes is just right for her figure.

The woman of forty, if a spinster, is often far more attractive to men than her far younger sister. The fact is she is better educated, has truer, saner views of life and its problems, and has outlived the time when, if even, marriage seemed to her the goal of existence. Now she probably regards happy marriage as the ideal state; but, knowing how very many marriages are the reverse of happy, she is thankful for such joys as she has and makes the most of them. She is therefore good friends with men, talking to them as simply and naturally as she does to women, and, while accepting any little attentions that a man may offer, she does not look for any special motive in those attentions. If she marries, the marriage will probably be a happy one, but it is an unlikely event, and she no longer troubles to consider her men friends as possible suitors.

The "fair, fat and forty" women are long dead, and their successors of today are among the most fascinating members of society and certainly a power in the land.

## Spoiling Your Husband.

There is no better way to make a selfish, spoiled husband out of a perfectly good man than by always being unselfish and doing a thousand and one things for him that he has always been accustomed to do for himself. If you want a model husband, don't be always doing things for him, but try to train him to do for you.

It is a recognized truth that we all care more for the person who is dependent upon us than for the one we depend upon. So if you would keep your husband's love make him feel that you are absolutely dependent upon him.

If your husband wants to help you on with your coat or insist that you are quite incapable of putting on your goshaws, agree with him. Let him think you are a helpless little creature and that you need his strong right arm to support and guide you.

There is no feeling in the world more likely to give one a thrill of self satisfaction than the simple feeling that some one is dependent upon and looking up to you for help. If a husband can be made to feel this, a great victory is won, and Cupid is chained to the hearth rug.

## A Co-operative Meal.

Three married couples have carried out a scheme for a co-operative mid-day dinner. While planning it, each couple wrote down a list of the dishes they did not care for, and it was further resolved to keep the bill of fare a secret. The great advantage of the scheme from the wives' point of view is that it allows each of them two free mornings a week—free, that is, from any cooking.

## For the Debutante.

Illustrated are four examples of the fan of the moment. That on the left is a model specially suitable to the debutante. Built of mother-of-pearl sticks, the upper portion is finished with soft white ostrich feathers, a dainty white satin bow ornamenting the front of the fan, while a cord and pendant ornaments of silver complete it.

Of dainty chicken skin is the fan at the top of the picture, mounted on ivory sticks, the upper portion of the fan being deep cream, with a pretty design of roses in natural colorings painted beneath it.



## GOOD IN PRICKLY PEAR

Valuable as an Alcohol and Beef Producer.

## PORTABLE STILL BEING MADE

**Texas Owners of Cactus Lands Figuring on a Big Revenue From Plants Formerly Considered a Nuisance—With Spines Burned Off They Make Good Better Producing Feed, Cattle Like Them, and They Fatten Steers Rapidly.**

In portions of West Texas and over a great deal of south and southwest Texas the prickly pear has long been regarded as an unmitigated nuisance, although during seasons of drought the ranchmen have found it a very good cattle food, after the spines are removed by burning.

Since the impetus given the making of denatured alcohol it is claimed that there is a bonanza to be reaped from these cactus lands of Texas as a material for manufacturing alcohol, and at several points in west Texas arrangements are being made to soon begin work with portable stills, which will be moved around in the cactus region as the supply diminishes, says a Fort Worth (Tex.) correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Owners of this cactus land are figuring on some big revenue when the alcohol making begins, and it is an experiment that is being watched with much interest throughout the state.

The feeding of this prickly pear to stock has also been given a new impetus in consequence of some experiments that have recently been made and the boost given the idea by the federal authorities at Washington. As a result of careful experiments it has been shown that a ration producing between one and a quarter and one and a half pounds of butter per day (costs about 13 cents when pear, rice, bran and cottonseed meal are fed).

Although prickly pear is low in nutritive value from the chemical standpoint, the sheer feeding experiment also shows that there is abundant justification for the practices in vogue of preparing cattle for market upon prickly pear and cottonseed meal. A gain of one and three quarters pounds per day at an expense of 3 1/2 cents per pound compares favorably with the feeding results obtained from standard feeds.

Two experiments have recently been undertaken, both conducted under the immediate supervision of ranchmen in southern Texas in co-operation with the bureau of plant industry at Washington. The first test was undertaken by Alexander Sinclair of San Antonio. The second was conducted by T. A. Coleman upon his ranch at El Comal.

There are two species of the prickly pear recognized in that portion of Texas, where the plant flourishes. One is small and prostrate and of no special value. The other has at least two forms, one with yellow spines and the other with spines red or brown at the base. There is also another variety found in south Texas and known as the blue pear.

The cows selected for this experiment were secured from the Sinclair herd. They were Holstein-Jersey stock. During the feeding period the cows were kept in separate pens and under separate sheds and were allowed to remain in the sheds or rooms in the pens at will. One load of pears was sufficient for a week's feed, and at feeding time the material was placed in a box and chopped with a spade into convenient size for the animals to eat. The grain was fed at milking time, and a ration of roughage, consisting of pears or sorghum or hay, was fed three times a day. Pears were always fed after milking morning and evening and about midday. It was the purpose during the entire period to feed all the pears the cows would eat.

It has been found impossible at this time to make an estimate that is at all reliable regarding the cost of this item of the ration. The rancher gathers the pears upon his land as he would firewood; hence it costs him nothing. The cost of the other items of the ration is as follows: Cottonseed meal, \$22 per ton; rice bran, \$13 per ton; sorghum hay, \$7 per ton. One man can easily burn pears for 100 cows, and in addition thereto he can assist in the milking. He will use about ten gallons of gasoline each day in burning the spines off of the cactus, and during the time this experiment was in progress the price of this commodity was 12 cents per gallon. The cost of a day's rations for each cow, while pears without hay were being fed, was 13 cents.

The conclusion at Washington is that the Texas cattle raiser has a very cheap feed at hand if he will only give the matter the proper attention. Many ranchmen in that section of the state have provided themselves with pear burners, as they are called, which can be moved around over the pear producing area and the spines burned off the plant as it is gathered. The slight scorching given the plant during the spine burning process does not seem to affect the taste, for cattle eat it with avidity, and it is apparent that had it not been for the spines on this plant the cattle would have long since wiped it out of existence.

## Queerous in Parliament.

In the house of lords business may proceed when three peers are present. In the house of commons forty members are required. If fewer than that number appear on a division the speaker adjourns the house till the next sitting day.

## SUGAR FROM CORNSTALKS.

Professor Wiley Thinks Sweet Variety Will Yield Best Quality.

Professor H. M. Wiley of the department of agriculture thinks he has struck a discovery that will add greatly to the value of the corn crop, says the Washington Herald. He believes the stalks of sweet corn might be made to yield sugar of the best quality and thus take the place to a large extent of the beet that is now raised for sugar and which is a more expensive crop than corn. The stalks of the sweet corn contain much more sugar than those of the common field corn, and the sugar content is at its maximum at the time when the ears are pulled. Sugar, of course, is readily convertible into alcohol, and inasmuch as each hundred pounds of stalks will yield six and a half pounds of absolute alcohol it is easily seen what a good thing the farmer has been allowing to go to waste.

It is recalled in this connection that until a few years ago the cotton planters knew virtually nothing of the commercial uses or value of cotton seed, but since the department of agriculture demonstrated the convertibility of this seed into various forms of commercial value it has added greatly to the income of the planters. For a hundred years the cotton seed was allowed to go to waste. It is now a byproduct of great consideration. Professor Wiley thinks the cornstalk can be similarly utilized.

## OUT FOR BIG GAME.

Society Woman Plans Hunting Trip After Elephants and Tigers.

Mrs. Max Fleischmann, a beautiful society woman of Cincinnati, who has been attending the horse show in New York, is preparing for a trip to the wilds of east Africa in search of big game, says the New York Globe. Mrs. Fleischmann will be accompanied by her husband, Colonel Max Fleischmann, and other hunters of note, but she nevertheless expects to return with several tiger rugs and elephant tusks as trophies of her own prowess with the rifle.

Hunting trips have become a passion with Mrs. Fleischmann since her honeymoon trip to the arctic circle, where the polar bear, the caribou and the walrus fell before her gun, and the east African trip is looked forward to with the greatest enthusiasm.

While all the details of the trip have not yet been completed, it is planned for this winter and will consume several months. In the party, besides Mrs. Fleischmann and her husband, will be several titled Englishmen, but none of their wives has had the temerity to accept invitations to join the expedition.

Mrs. Fleischmann is the daughter of John C. Sherlock, a retired capitalist of Cincinnati and at one time president of the Latona Jockey club. She married Colonel Fleischmann on Dec. 20, 1905.

## STUDENT'S PRANK.

Actress Sang "Won't Somebody Kiss Me?" and He Did.

Two hundred Bates college students attended the theater in Lewiston, Me., the other night clad in pajamas, says a special from Lewiston to the New York World. It was in celebration of the winning of the state football championship.

Seats were reserved for the boys, who took the college band.

Captain Schumacher, the six foot right tackle of the team, in answer to Actress Clara Turner's song, "Won't Somebody Give Me a Kiss?" jumped to the stage and boldly accepted the invitation before she realized what was going on.

Schumacher finished the chorus with her, while the audience roared again and again.

## Uncle Sam's Antisuperstition Bulletin

According to an official of the weather bureau in Philadelphia, a bulletin recently issued from the government office at Washington was put out solely for the purpose of combating and overcoming superstition—something which a government rarely undertakes in an official way, says the Philadelphia Record. The bulletin in question is concerned with an emphatic declaration that long range weather forecasts based on the position of the planets, phases of the moon or the behavior of animals, birds or plants are valueless and without reason. The bulletin is said to have been made necessary by the large number of inquiries concerning such forecasts received by the department. "The belief of many farmers in the powers of the ground hog as a forecaster of the winter season is as firmly fixed as their religion," said the Philadelphia official referred to. "Another sure sign to the farmer is the moon. These things are jokes to readers of city newspapers, but out in the country they are believed in as signs, no matter how many times they fail."

## Rings For Engaged Men.

Beyond a great light of joy in his eyes and a manner of walking as if he were treading on air on eggs, the engaged young man hitherto has borne no outward signs of the fact the girl has said "Yes." But now comes a new freak of behavior, says the New York Press. It is claimed that he should proclaim the fact of his engagement by wearing a broad gold band on the third finger of his right hand. This ring must be presented by his fiancée in exchange for the solitaire with which he adorns her hand. After marriage his circlet must be moved to the left hand. Two members of the German embassy in Washington have made the hopes of the faithful-to-zero because the golden circles tell the secret.

## RAILWAY OWNERSHIP

Let People, Not Nation, Own Roads, Says E. H. Harriman.

## HE OPPOSES FEDERAL CONTROL

Union Pacific President Calls It "Impracticable and Impossible"—Declares Business of Country Is Growing Too Fast to Wait on Congress For Railroad Improvements—Favors Spread of Stockholding Among Public.

"Government ownership of the transportation facilities of this country would be incongruous, impracticable and utterly impossible."

This statement was recently made by Edward H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific railroad, on the twentieth Century Limited, bound for New York, according to an Elkhardt, Ind., special to the New York Herald.

"There is a popular impression," it was suggested to Mr. Harriman, "that government ownership is the bogey man of Wall Street."

"I don't know anything about what bogey men Wall Street may have," replied Mr. Harriman, "but I can say to you that government ownership is not a bogey man to the railway men of the country—that is, to the men who control the main arteries of transportation—and it never has been regarded by them as a possibility."

"I am a firm believer in the people owning the railroads. By this I do not mean government ownership, but I do mean that the widest possible distribution in ownership of railway properties is a most desirable thing. Consolidation, however, of railway properties has become a necessity under present conditions. The railroads found themselves in a position where they had reached the limit in the reduction of cost of transportation and were facing the necessity of still further reduction."

"This could be accomplished only by an amalgamation of those railway properties which could naturally be worked in connection with one another. And a step further in this direction, perhaps, was the acquisition of railway properties with a view of regaining possibility of ruinous wars. If it had been possible for the railroads to make legal agreements with one another—I do not mean agreements for pooling traffic, but working agreements—the necessity for railway consolidation would not have arisen. There have been instances in this country where the purchase of a railway by other railroads has eliminated as high as 15,000 or 10,000 stockholders. In cases like this the railway purchased was purchased with a view to giving the purchasers an outlet for the products of the sections of country served by them."

"Do you not think," was asked, "that the present agitation, and the present inquiry into the ownership and operation of railroads are directing the mind of the public into channels which may ultimately lead to government ownership?"

"Not at all," said Mr. Harriman emphatically. "On the contrary, the present agitation is going to have exactly the opposite effect. The more agitation there is and the greater the discussion of these subjects the more the people will see the incongruity of government ownership."

"Will you say," was asked, "what some of the facts are which make you believe that government ownership is impracticable?"

"There are many reasons," was the reply, "which must be apparent to a man who thinks deeply upon the subject. For example, the business of the country is just now suffering from a lack of transportation facilities, despite the fact that the railroads have expended unheard of sums to meet the growing demands made upon them. Supposing this condition existed with government ownership, what opportunity do you think the public would have of speedily getting additional facilities of transportation, provided that it depended upon congressional action, which is a method known to be exceedingly slow?"

"Suppose, for example, Chicago, under government ownership of railroads, should imperatively need additional terminal facilities, which would cost many thousands of dollars, and suppose that the business commerce of that city was suffering bitterly from a lack of such facilities, how long do you think it would take Chicago to get these facilities under government ownership of railroads? Is it not plain that in order to get what she needed it would be necessary for congress to agree to spend other large sums for other large cities, no matter whether those cities were in urgent need or not?"

"Matters of this sort always go with political patronage, and if the improvement of the facilities and procuring of new transportation facilities should ever depend upon political patronage railroad development in this country would be badly retarded, if not stilled. Retarded developments in transportation facilities always result in increased cost of operation, which in turn may bring disaster."

"Have you realized that more than thirty years ago men who had faith in the future of this country spent many millions of dollars in laying steel rails across a thousand mile desert waste of country? Have you realized that these millions were spent with the knowledge that it would be years before the development of this country would be sufficient even to pay interest on the bonded debts of the railroads? Do you realize that railroad construction has grounded industrial

and commercial development in this country at least a quarter of a century and that such has not been the case in any other country?"

"I would like to ask you, in all fairness, if you think that such railway construction, that such expenditure of millions for the future, would have been possible under government ownership of railroads? Who would ever think of a national congress voting to spend \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 in the hope that some time the development of the country would warrant such expenditure?"

"There are many people," it was suggested, "who insist that government ownership in other countries has provided a success."

"The railroads of other countries when compared with the roads of this country are mere trainways. They are not governed by the complexity of conditions which are constantly arising and which constantly surround transportation business of this country. And so I firmly believe in agitation of these public questions, because agitation is only a synonym for education."

Do you think there is any remedy for railway consolidation or any way to prevent it?"

"It can easily be prevented by legislation," said he. "If the government would legalize such combinations of railroads as could naturally be made with a view to cheapening transportation, the necessity for a general consolidation would be obviated."

"Do you regard the present commerce act as amended in the light of an assistance or otherwise?"

"I am afraid it is not going to prove much of a help to the railroads," he replied, "but I do not apprehend dire results from its administration."

## CLUB OF SIXFOOTERS.

Tall Varsity Students Forced to Do Queer Stunts to Get In.

A new club, composed wholly of six footers, has been formed among the Columbia university students, says the New York Times.

No man under six feet is admitted to prove his height the candidate must be unable to walk upright through the tunnel that leads from University hall to the library. Once this feat is accomplished the man's name is proposed, and he has to go through several fancy stunts to prove his worth.

On the first day the candidate must stand at the corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Twentieth street with an umbrella. As soon as a Harvard grad comes along he must offer her his services as an escort. This he must continue until one of them allows him to take her home.

Another test is that the candidate must take a girl to the theater on the night that the other members are going. If a test set in a box while the others occur seats immediately under them and make remarks. If her escort is not able to divert her attention from their annoyances he is declared lacking in tact and fails to become a member.

The tall clubmen call themselves the "Doones," after the giant group of men who parade through the pages of "Lorna Doone." The chief is to be elected on account of his superior height.

## Bathroom Like a Sex Nymph's Cave.

Mrs. Clarence Moore, who was Miss Mabelle Swift, is planning a mansion that will surpass all other American homes in bathroom facilities. This house is in Massachusetts avenue, Washington, close to the abiding places of Senator Lodge, the Lutz Andersons and the Washes, and it represents an outlay of \$1,500,000, says the New York Press. Three score bathrooms will encourage that virtue which is rated next to godliness. One of these is to be a work of art, the private bath of Mrs. Moore. It will be a good sized cave, with the ceiling painted to imitate stalagmites. The tub will be a rose colored shell, and on the walls will be representations of aquatic plants. The floor will be covered with a rug in moss color, and vine painted curtains will be at the windows.

## Hughes' Whiskers a Bunch.

Governor Lieut Charles E. Hughes of the state of New York is telling this story on himself, says the New York World. On election day a friend of his was getting his shoes shined on upper Broadway, and he asked the bootblack:

"Tony, who has the best chance of election, Hearst or Hughes?"

"Tony scrubbed away for a moment in deep thought and then replied:

"I think da whisk."

## Filipino "Hello" Girls.

Manila residents to the number of 1,000 are having telephones installed in their houses. The "hello" girls are Filipino maidens.

## Boat on the Job.

[Count de Castellane has been offered a position as head waiter in a New York restaurant.—A Press Agent.]

The feet that on the boulevards  
Now sauntered here and there  
Kiss open now the door that guards  
The chief within his lair

The voice that whispered "Ma chérie!"  
In accents low and sweet  
Is lately lifted lustily  
With "Double on the wheat!"

The perfumed fingers, white and soft,  
That idled all the day  
Now, spreading, dolefully aloft  
A growling, steaming trail

The accents that in chansons gay  
So smoothly used to run  
Now sound aloud: "One milk and hay;  
Two eggs aslep; draw one!"

The lips that slipped the can de vie  
Where love and laughter lured  
Now growl with gloomy brutality:  
"Come, gents. Speak up. What's

And you would never dream unless  
You heard a stifled sob  
That this brisk, glowering success  
Was born on the job

—James J. Montague in New York American.

## The Lament of a Doomed Turkey

By P. J. TANSEY.

[Copyright, 1906, by P. J. Tansey.]

THE poultry pen was full of grief.  
A deep though silent sorrow  
Pervaded all the turkey group—  
Their sire trust die the morrow.

He paced the coop in thoughtful mood,  
Nor stooped for bug or barley;  
His mien forbade in poultrydom  
The sympathizing parley.

But soon he raised his head on high  
And spread his fan of feathers  
And strutted forth as proudly there  
As boys in petent leathers.

Then, having made a fine parade  
In stately ostentation,  
He called his offspring up to hear  
His dying exhortation:

"My children, see the wage of greed—  
A prospect very murky  
I'd be insurance risk today  
Were I less gobbling lush.

"I robbed the gander of his grub;  
I cheated orphan chickens,  
I call up many a dastard deed  
That now my gizzard sickens.

"I grew in wealth of light and dark  
Through rich and sinful living,  
And that is why I'm sentenced now  
To perish for Thanksgiving.

"Oh, let my fate a warning be!  
Ne'er pine at growing thinner.  
Don't grab too much, or soon you'll grace  
A fine and fatal dinner.

"I'd fain be stuffed with good advice,  
When laid in state sublimely,  
And hope my flavor every now  
Shall reckon sage and timely.

"Farewell, sweet children, pray that all  
Who dare my views to question  
Shall groan on Friday all day long  
With aches of indigestion."

Horsetail's Banquet

Impromptu Thanksgiving Dinner and What It Did to His Band.

"Ugh!" grunted the big Navajo chief. "White man's Thanksgiving; him eat; him stay hungry; no big eat for Injun."

Spotted Horsetail was sad and sove. Three hundred braves were in his camp, with many squaws and papooses—all hungry. Those who know anything about Indians know that Indians are always hungry. And now it was the white man's Thanksgiving day, as the railroad agent (the entire population) at Broken Ridge had informed the chief. Excepting Uncle Sam's salt pork and canned beans there was little to eat on the reservation. Spotted Horsetail was disgusted.

"Whoop! Hi-yi-yi!" yelled three young braves, riding in at a wild gallop from the railroad. Their faces were smeared with what an eastern tenderfoot would have called war paint, but in truth it was California raspberry jam, orange marmalade, molasses and other sweets.

"White big eat!" yelled the riders. "White man's dinner!"

In three minutes every buck Navajo was mounted and off toward the railroad followed by the women and children afoot. Near Broken Ridge a loose rail had thrown ten freight cars off the track. Each car was loaded with the delicious fruits, fresh and canned, of southern California, bound for the east. When the cars rolled down the embankment they broke open.

Spotted Horsetail's band gulped down whole cars of strawberry preserves. They fished into big bins of sugary peaches and swallowed the fruit whole, like large jelly oysters. They drank the maple syrup as if it were firewater, and the raspberry jam went the way of all sweets. Whole bottles of olive oil added to the turmoil in their stomachs.

By nightfall 267 Indians were stretched upon the Arizona sod, out of commission. They were exceedingly sick at the stomach. An ambulance train from the nearest division town cummenced by the Broken Ridge agent by wire brought a score of doctors.

And every day for six weeks thereafter came Spotted Horsetail and a squad of braves, who sat silently alongside the railroad track from dawn to dusk. Finally a freight train slowed up one day, and the head brakeman held council with the chief.

"No use, Spotted," he said. "We give this dinner only once a year—Thanksgiving day."

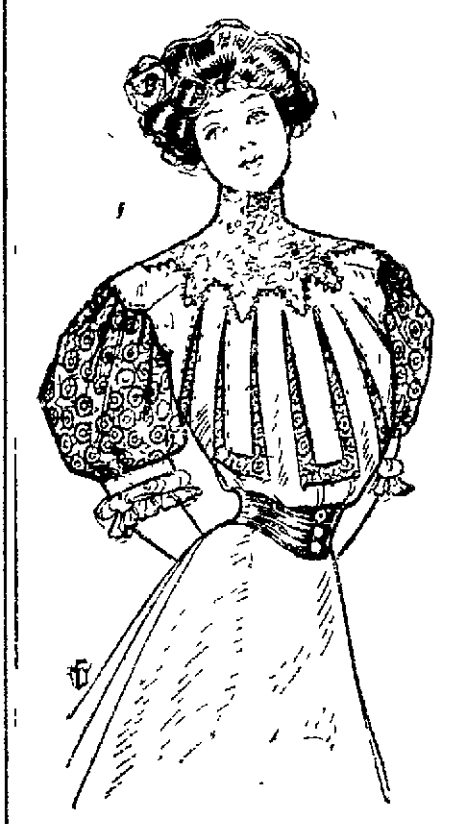
## FOIBLES OF FASHION

HOW TO USE UP SCRAPS OF FUR AND SILK.

Voile a New Material For Separate Waists—It Can Be Dressed to Match Suits—The Correct Skirt Length For Smart Costumes.

Go search among your treasures, dear mesdames, for any scraps and ends of fur a saving spirit has encouraged you to store up, for practically all can be turned to account now. Little pelts and bits of fur and silk are accounted quite among the seasonable details to be coveted and secured.

Here is an instance. Lines of gauged silk alternating with lines of mink fashion a Robt. the tapering ends of



BLOUSE OF CLOTH AND LACE.

which are crossed back and front over a high folded belt of the silk and caught by large embroidered buttons set within a rosette of taupe blue.

Chinchilla, with velvet lined up to the lighter shades of the fur, can be built up into the prettiest pelermes, the back forming a point that touches the waist, while the front drops just below that line, which is defined by an old silver galleon belt brought from beneath the point at the back. And it is all a question of taste and inclination whether short capulet sleeves conclude these finements or not.

Voile is classed among the blouse materials this winter. It will appeal especially to the practical person, and for wear with a suit of old rose broadcloth a wise woman recently bought an exquisitely fine quality in white and had it dyed the exact shade of her broadcloth. When made into one of the fashionable loosely fitted blouses, perceptibly shortened as to waist line in the back and trimmed with heavy lace showing here and there a hint of gold, the tout ensemble was eminently satisfactory. The usefulness of such a waist makes it an undeniable delight, for, with average care of the lace portions, it should do service the entire season without the necessity of a visit to the cleaner. The art of the dyer has reached such a point of excellence that there is no uncertainty as to the matching of even the most unusual tints, provided the work is done by a thoroughly first class establishment and a sufficiently generous sample of the desired color is furnished as a guide. A lace waist which has lost its pristine freshness may be dyed to match a cloth costume and when trimmed with a few bands of the cloth or a little velvet would never arouse the

least suspicion and in this way may be allowed to complete a long and entirely satisfactory career.

A great number of plain skirts are worn with no trimming of any sort, but with great fullness in their all round long and a dip in the back lower contour.

The blouse illustrated is a charming example where cloth and lace are combined with the happiest results. A gump harmonizing with the color scheme, with a glint of gold here and there, is used to outline the yoke. The stole pictured is also carried out in two ends of fur, the neck portion being of mink and the jabot ends of ermine.

ANY VARNUM.

ONE OF THE LATEST STYLES.

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## SHOOPANG SALAD A FAD.

Chinese Minister Shows Washington Society How to Make It.

Washington society has a new fad according to a special dispatch to the Chicago Record Herald. It is the preparation of shoopang, or chrysanthemum salad, according to a recipe furnished by the Chinese minister. Chrysanthemum salad is "food for the gods," the piece de resistance of oriental banquets, and under the guidance of Sir Chentung Liang Cheng society misses and matrons are preparing the favorite dish of the gastronomers of the Flowery Kingdom. Here is the recipe for the mysterious dish:

Twenty-four selected hearts of the shoopang or Chinese chrysanthemum. Twelve "fish wings," collops from the flanks of the mow wen, or sunfish. Two broiler chickens.

Four young pigeons. Cutlets from three lobsters.

Bake the fish with flavoring of ki long, a spice resembling saffron.

Broil the fowl with a flavoring of wood, another Chinese herb.

Then steam all ingredients together for three quarters of an hour with a strong infusion of the woy flower and serve with garnishing of Chinese greens. The woy flower may be omitted, as it is very pungent and not agreeable to some American palates, though highly prized by the Chinese.

Although called a salad, the shoopang is a formidable dish and in the proportions given is enough for eight persons. It is primarily intended for the principal course of a banquet. It is possible to prepare it in a chafin dish, but a Mongolian cook seems to be essential for a successful concoction. Those who have tasted the salad pronounce it delicious. Many of the ingredients cannot be obtained outside of Chinatown, and the high prices of most of them place the dish beyond the reach of the ordinary household.

## DAWN OF A NEW RELIGION.

No Throne Above, No Beyond, Says Professor Schmidt of Cornell.

Professor Nathaniel Schmidt of the Cornell department of Semitic languages and oriental history preached in the Unitarian church at Ithaca the other morning, says the New York World.

The speaker declared that a new religion was approaching, in which



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Jessie Brocher went to Cleveland, Sunday, where she expects to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Webb, of Portsmouth are visiting their son, Walter Webb in Cedar street.

The Misses Stella Toepke and Maud Elwood have gone to East Greenville to visit friends for a few days.

R. P. Porter, of Canal Fulton, says a pickpocket secured \$115 from him at the Massillon amuse park on Saturday.

Mrs. J. Finney and daughter, of Newcomerstown, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swanson, 174 Wellman street.

The new chemical wagon, which will be stationed at the new State street engine house, arrived in Massillon Monday a ternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Kurtz, of East Oak street, returned Monday from a ten days' trip to Tampa and other places in Florida.

Mrs. Frances Wolf returned Wednesday morning from Alliance to spend the winter with her son, Dr. C. P. Wolf, in East Main street.

Friday, November 30, is the regular monthly Perry township settlement day. Persons holding bills are requested to present them to Clerk Norwood.

John Axte became ill in Warth's grocery Saturday evening and was taken to his home, 116 North Hill street. He is suffering with nervous prostration.

John Weismiller and Frank Monticello, of Alliance, were instantly killed at a railroad crossing in that city Saturday afternoon. They were in a milk wagon when struck by a locomotive.

George Asbaugh, who attempted to hang himself in the lockup at New Philadelphia, Saturday night, was adjudged insane and was brought to the state hospital in this city Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stretch, of Mullica Hill, N. J. Mrs. Wm. R. Dick, of Glassboro, N. J. and Mrs. Joseph James, of Newfield, N. J. are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Smith, at 32 Duncan street.

The funeral of the late Luke Anderson, of North Lawrence, took place Monday afternoon, the Rev. William J. Williams, of West Brookfield, officiating. Interment was made in the Newman Creek cemetery.

John Brenner, a butcher living near East Greenville, while leading cattle to a slaughter house, was thrown to the ground and sustained a fracture of his left ankle. He is a brother of Martin Brenner, Massillon's city treasurer.

Mrs. W. C. Swihart and daughter, Gertrude, of Akron, and Mrs. George Guernsey and daughter, Vera, and son Howard, of Massillon, and Mrs. C. H. Clark, of West Brookfield, spent Tuesday with Miss Gertrude Clark, west of the city.

The Ohio supreme court has knocked out the law allowing a thirty day extension from December 30 for tax payment, on the ground that it is special legislation. This means that all taxes must be paid by December 30, or penalty will be attached.

One hundred and eight inmates of the state soldiers' home at Sandusky were discharged last year for violation of the rules, 83 ran away and 126 died. The whole number cared for during the year was 1,953, and the total expenses were \$197,183.53. The per capita cost was \$160.31—an increase of \$3.05.

The third anniversary of the organization of the Young People's Society of St. John's church was celebrated in the church Sunday night, when the cantata, "The Pillar of Fire," was given by the members. G. L. Schworm was musical director. The offering will be placed in the mission fund.

A number of veterans of the civil war have received notice that the Vicksburg commission for Ohio has partly finished its work in issuing a history of this campaign, which may be obtained by the veterans simply by making the request to the adjutant general of Ohio at Columbus.

Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Smith entertained the Tiger foot ball team and Manager Stewart at their home in West Main street Monday evening. The house was decorated with black and orange and the table had for its centerpiece a royal Bengal tiger guarding a foot ball. The Tigers spent a delightful evening.

Mrs. F. H. Chidester, manager of the Belles of Blackville minstrel show, says that the receipts from the entertainment will amount to between \$800 and \$900. This insures the endorsement of the Aunt Hannah bed at the Mt. Airy hospital for another year. Mrs. Chidester says that a full and complete statement of receipts and expenditures will be made within a day or two.

Allen Miller, one of the Alliance boys charged with the murder of Thomas Dye at Orrville, and who with his companions, Everhart and White, is in the Wooster jail, is chafing under the restraint of long confinement.

and has demanded of the common pleas court of Wayne county a speedy trial. Unless his request is granted his attorneys will ask the supreme court to release him from prison by means of a writ of habeas corpus.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Dressler, of 362 North street, and Mr. Edward Henrich occurred at half past 8 o'clock Wednesday morning in St. Mary's church, the Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating. The bride was Miss Anna Reese, the best man Henry Henrich, the groom's brother. A large gathering of friends witnessed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of soft white silk and a veil caught with orange blossoms. The wedding dinner and reception occurred Wednesday afternoon at the Dressler residence.

The Rally Day services at the United Brethren church were well attended yesterday. The exercises began in the Sunday school, which now has an enrollment of one hundred and fifty. The Rev. J. M. Poulton, of Navarre, preached at the morning service, his subject being "Watchman, What of the Night?" The Young People's Society rendered a good program at its meeting. At the regular evening service the pastor, the Rev. James Jones, preached on the subject, "Who is Our Way?" The thank offering taken amounted to \$50.

The funeral of the late John Otto was held from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clara Doss, in North Mill street, at 1.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the Rev. H. W. Dawey, of the First M. E. church, and the Rev. R. R. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. The pallbearers were Henry Angerman, John Feizer, William B. Byd, William Wiseman, Henry Snhr and Stephen Stanford. The body was placed in the receiving vault at the Massillon cemetery, awaiting the arrival of the casket's daughter, who is expected from Denver, Col., on Tuesday.

Christian Schott, who for the past thirty years has been engaged in the retail liquor business, on Monday disposed of his saloon, known as the "German Village," to Jacob Stuhl-Greher. During the long period in which Mr. Schott engaged in business, he has never been before the courts for any transgression of the law. His plans for the future are undecided, but he has opened an office in Exchange street, where he will devote necessary time to the steamship agency which he formerly managed in connection with his saloon business.

## OBITUARY.

## EVAN BOWEN.

Evan Bowen, for many years one of the best known miners in the Massillon district, died at his home in Millersburg on Sunday. The funeral will occur at Millersburg at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Bowen used to wear his hair long and was familiarly and affectionately known among his fellow workmen as "Long Haird Eve."

## MRS. FRANK SNYDER.

Navarre, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Frank Snyder, aged 46 years, living east of Navarre, died this morning at 1 o'clock after a lingering illness. The deceased is survived by her husband and seven children. The funeral will be held from Trinity church, east of Navarre, Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

## LOSS BY FIRE.

## Percy L. McLain's Residence Badly Damaged.

Canton Morning News: The beautiful residence of Percy L. McLain, located at 3140 West Tuscarawas street, was visited by fire at 8.30 last night and damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. Mr. McLain could not give a close estimate Tuesday night, but said it would probably reach \$4,000 and that the loss was covered by insurance. The blaze started on the lower floor from a defective stove and went thru the ceiling into the second story.

Altho the McLain family were all in the house at the time, the fire was first noticed by Mrs. J. W. Staudt, who lives next door. The fire had by that time made considerable headway and had eaten its way thru the east side of the house. She at once gave warning and when Mr. McLain went upstairs the whole floor seemed in a blaze. He telephoned to central and they, with the Dauber and Summit street departments, responded.

For a time the whole house seemed doomed, as it took a long time for the apparatus to make the trip thru the deep mud. Added to this, the nearest water plug is at the intersection of Tuscarawas street and Columbus avenue, a distance of a quarter of a mile. The hose carried by the three departments, about two thousand feet in all, was connected but it was far from reaching and the firemen were compelled to fight the fire with barbecues and a garden hose attached to the hydrant.

The fire was soon under control in spite of the handicap, but the second floor of the house was gutted and the third floor partially burned. With the exception of the front parlor, in which the fire started, the damages on the first floor were confined to the

## PARK SYSTEM NOW ASSURED.

Public Spirited Citizens Subscribe \$11,000.

F. H. SNYDER A CO-TRUSTEE.

The Subscription List Which J. J. Wise Has Begun to Circulate is Headed by J. W. McClymonds Subscribing \$5,000, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell \$5,000 and J. H. Hunt \$1,000.

"For the purpose of securing for a public park land in Sippo valley, including that upon which options are now held by Jacob J. Wise, and in consideration of the benefits to accrue therefrom, we, the undersigned, hereby subscribe the tracts of land of sums of money set against our names, and we agree to convey the land to the city of Massillon, O., and to pay the money to Frederick H. Snyder for the purpose aforesaid. Such conveyances shall be made and subscriptions become payable only when the city council, on behalf of the city of Massillon, has legally agreed to accept the land so secured, to begin as soon as all of said land shall have been acquired and to expend a certain amount each year thereafter until the park is all have been completed substantially as planned by J. Wilkinson Elliot, landscape architect, and when so completed to forever maintain it in good order as a park. Deeds conveying land donated or subscribed shall contain provisions adequate to insure its perpetual use as a park."

This paragraph heads a paper signed by J. W. McClymonds, subscribing \$5,000, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, subscribing \$5,000, and James Hunt, \$1,000. Mr. Wise, who has been agitating the park project for the past five years, expects to obtain a sufficient number of subscriptions before January 1 to take up the option on the land in question. The architect has prepared a large water color drawing of the proposed park which is to be framed and placed upon exhibition in some large down-town show window not later than next week. The drawing shows a most beautiful design for a future park system for Massillon, with entrances from Tremont, Main North and State streets.

"The fact that the subscription list has been headed with such generous subscriptions from well known, public spirited citizens," said Mr. Wise Wednesday afternoon, "encourages me to believe that I shall have the full amount required in time to take up the options. I have been working hard on this project all this year, and with such liberal donations coming in I feel that my work has not been in vain. The fact that Mr. F. H. Snyder is to be a trustee of the fund, with me, is a great personal satisfaction."

## WAITING FOR EAST.

Alleged Crookedness Will be Investigated.

Akron, Nov. 28.—The directors and supporters of the Akron base ball club are awaiting Walter East's return from the East with some trepidation. They are withholding any announcement of what they will do until he returns.

"No action will be taken by the club directors regarding the expose of East's alleged attempts to fix the Canton-Massillon game until Walter returns," President H. H. Gibbs, of the club, said yesterday. "We are all sorry to hear that East has been implicated in any such deal, and we still hope that his innocence can be proven. So far as his alleged statement concerning the fight for the pennant is concerned you can say for me that it is all rot. East would have made money out of it if the team had beaten Youngstown, and he received a bonus of \$200 for finishing second, as it was." Other club officials deny that there was any job in the base ball league on the part of anyone connected with it, and say that if there was any it was put up by outsiders. East is expected home today and his arrival is awaited with keen interest.

It is claimed that the Akron business man involved in the rumors flying everywhere as being connected with East in the alleged gambling deal has also gone East. East and J. Ben Campbell were at New Haven, Ct., witnessing the Yale-Harvard foot ball game Saturday.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. F. W. GROVE'S SIGN.

## IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

A. H. Hudson Bound Over to the Grand Jury.

A. H. Hudson, living west of Massillon, was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$500 by Justice Spidle, Monday afternoon, upon the charge of cruelty and threatening to kill his wife and family. The alleged assault occurred last Saturday night and Mrs. Hudson filed the affidavit against Mr. Hudson.

He could not give the required bond and was taken to the county jail by Constable Bamberger.

## COACH WALLACE FILES HIS SUIT.

He Asks for Damages in the Sum of \$25,000.

## STATEMENT OF HIS ATTORNEYS.

H. A. Croxton, E. J. Stewart and the Massillon Gleaner Named as Defendants—Officials of Football Team Claim Story was Sprung to Affect Attendance at Latrobe Game.

Canton, Nov. 28.—Charles E. Wallace, coach of the Canton foot ball team, filed suit in common pleas court Wednesday afternoon, asking for a judgment of \$25,000 against H. A. Croxton, E. J. Stewart and the Massillon Morning Gleaner, as a result of the newspaper publication which appeared several days ago and in which it is alleged that the Canton coach was implicated in a deal to have the Canton-Massillon games "fixt." Coach Wallace, in the petition, filed by Attorneys Oscar M. Abt and Homer V. Briggs, declares that the article was malicious, injuring him in his business profession, besides ruining his name and destroying his professional credit. The attorneys made the following statement Wednesday morning: "We have investigated the case carefully, finding our client has every ground for action." Other officials connected with Canton foot ball affairs declare that the entire story originated and was sprung at this time in order to affect the attendance at the Canton-Latrobe game Thanksgiving day. In his petition Coach Wallace says that at the time of the grievance of which he complains he had a good reputation and credit as a manager and foot ball coach which was valuable to him. He charges that the publication intended to injure him in his good name, fame and credit in his chosen profession and bring him into public scandal, infamy and disgrace among his business and professional associates. The petition contains a copy of the article upon which libel is claimed.

James Hogan, sent to the county infirmary from Alliance some time ago and who was released from the hospital there a few days ago, turned up at the city prison with his back horribly lacerated last night. He laid down to sleep alongside a burning pile of railroad ties and his clothing caught fire while he was slumbering. A big hole was burned in the flesh of his back.

## SUIT AGAINST THE B. &amp; O.

Coal Company Asks Damages in Sum of Half a Million.

Columbus, Nov. 28.—William Job, of the Peabody Coal Company, on Monday filed suit in the United States district court against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for \$500,000 damages.

The coal company owns a mine in Perry county, and asserts that on the strength of the railroad company's promise to furnish cars it took a contract to supply the Northwestern Fuel Company, of St. Paul, with 120,000 tons of lump coal.

The plaintiff says that the railroad company failed to furnish the cars as promised and the coal company has been unable to fulfill its contract and has therefore been damaged to the amount named.

The petition further charges that while the Peabody company was unable to obtain cars, other mines nearby, in which officers of the railroad company are alleged to have interests, procured all the cars needed.

B. & O. Washington and East, Chicago and West.

single and round trip via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Consult our agents before purchasing tickets.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. THE DIAMOND BRAND. Take at your Druggist's. Chichester's Pills in Red and Gold metal boxes, stated to melt in the stomach, and give relief from all ailments. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS.

## HOTEL FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

Six are Dead and Many of the Injured Will Die.

## FIVE HUNDRED IN THE BUILDING

Hotel was Conducted by the Salvation Army—An Express Agent Under Arrest Charged With Stealing Six Thousand Dollars—Heavy Fire Loss at Belmont.

St. Louis, Nov. 28.—(By Associated Press.)—Four men were burned to death and probably thirty-five were injured in a fire early today that practically destroyed the Light House hotel, conducted by the Salvation Army at the corner of Ninth and Market streets. The building was a three-story structure. Fully one hundred men were asleep in the building when the fire was discovered, a great number being on the second and third floors. All became panic stricken before the firemen arrived and many were picked up crushed and unconscious. The four dead have not been identified, as the bodies were burned to a crisp. The fire was discovered by the watchman, in a clothes closet, who quickly proceeded to wake the inmates. The closet was formerly an elevator shaft. The fire spread rapidly throughout the building.

Up to noon there were six deaths as a result of the fire, and of the thirty-five injured one-half are not expected to live.

## ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY.

Adams Express Agent Charged With Stealing \$6,000.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 28.—(By Associated Press.)—C. E. Adams, express agent at Kayford, has been arrested, charged with robbery of the express office at that place last Saturday, when over six thousand dollars was stolen. Assistant Agent Dunbar was arrested as an accomplice.

## FIRE AT BELMONT.

An Incendiary Fire Causes Loss of \$50,000.

Belmont, O., Nov. 28.—(By Associated Press.)—The Palmer building, the Baltimore & Ohio station, Hinkler's restaurant, Wright's drug store and Stephens' harness store were burned last night. Loss fifty thousand dollars. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

## BANK VAULT LOOTED.

Robbers Secured Only Two Hundred Dollars.

Mendon, O., Nov. 28.—(By Associated Press.)—Six masked men blew open the vault of the bank here last night and secured two hundred dollars. They escaped on a bandcar.

B. & O. Cheap Sunday Excursions To Bridgeport, (Wheeling) Urbichville, Cleveland and Lorain.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

## NEWMAN.

Newman, Nov. 28.—Alfred Mosley, of Niles, spent Sunday with his brother-in-law, D. E. Howlands.

Mr. and Mrs. William Williams, of West Brookfield, were Sunday visitors at the Thomas J. Morgan residence.

Mrs. S. A. Masters and Master Denton Doll, of Massillon, have been spending several days with the former's sister, Mrs. John Sadler.

The Massillon-Canton foot ball game at the Massillon grounds Saturday attracted a good portion of our people, who "rooted" for the Tigers and came home feeling good over the well earned victory.

The body of Thomas Sewell was taken from our local cemetery Monday and placed in the family lot in the Massillon cemetery.

C. K. Myers, of North Lawrence, was in our village Monday hauling brick for his new cistern from the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company's plant.

Mrs. Mary A. Williams and Mrs. Amanda Reese visited Massillon friends part of last week.

Representatives of the Massillon & Northern railway are busy securing right of way for their new line via Newman and Canal Fulton to Akron.

Theophilus Jenkins, of Akron, spent Sunday at his old home, the guest of his brother, W. Aston.

The Lawrence township Sunday school convention held at Canal Fulton last Sunday afternoon and evening was well attended and highly appreciated by all present. The following is the program as rendered:

AFTERNOON SESSION.  
2:30 Praise service, led by Rev. E. G. Klotz.  
2:45 Minutes of last session and action on same.

2:50 Paper—"God's Helpers". Miss Nellie Erwin.  
3:00 Paper—"Pope Selected". Miss Blanche Drinker.

Leader in discussion, Carl Shreber.  
3:15 Address. Rev. F. Iton.  
3:45 Appointment of Committees, Miscellaneous Business and Collection.

1:00 Adjournment.  
EVENING SESSION.  
7:00 Praise Service, led by Prof. Ellis.  
7:20 Address—"The Great Conflict Between Light and Darkness".

7:30 Address—"How We Built Up and Sustained Our Large Sunday School". Homer Miller, of Canton.

8:20 Address—"Ingathering and Keeping Fove". Rev. P. G. McCauley.

8:30 Report of Committees, Unfinished Business and Collection.  
9:00 Adjournment.

## WEST BROOKFIELD

West Brookfield, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Anna Miller and Miss Edna Ralston, of this place, visited Canal Fulton Tuesday.

Prof. A. E. Robinson will spend Thanksgiving at his home in Cambridge.

Miss Gertrude McConnell is on the sick list.

Mrs. Josephine Taylor, Mrs. Ida Griffith, Mrs. Hannah Shanabrook, Mrs. Carrie Ehrner and Mrs. Rae Carey spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Howell Stanford.

West Brookfield, Nov. 26.—Miss Clara Wolfe, of Cleveland, is visiting friends and relatives at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Slome, of Nashville, Tenn., have returned to their home.

Mr. Daniel has moved his drilling machine to Canton, where he will drill a number of wells.

Mrs. Judith Williams, of Massillon, was a Brookfield visitor yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Friend visited in Brookfield on Sunday.

Low Rates California. Excellent service, lowest rates. Consult agent.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES. Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if FAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

## WOMAN ARRESTED.

Threatened to Kill Head of Standard Oil Company.

New York, Nov. 28.—(By Associated Press.)—Charged with threatening to kill John D. Rockefeller unless he paid her one million dollars, Mrs. Rose Delina Beavers Handfield, aged 40, was arrested in front of the offices of the Guardian Trust Company while on her way to cash a check for that amount which some one in the Standard office had made out in her name when she entered the Standard's office, displayed a revolver and made the above threat. Mrs. Handfield said her husband had been in the oil business and was ruined by the Standard.

## THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

It is Spoken by About 150,000,000 People.

English is spoken by about 150,000,000 and Spanish by about 50,000,000 people. The difference is not due to any inherent superiority of the English language, but to the superiority of the English stock. The English not only have the greater genius for commercial and political co-operation and colonizing, but they have, as well, built up their institutions on the enduring basis of righteousness and respect for law. Spanish is incomparably more musical than English and is practically phonetic, while English is handicapped by its arbitrary spelling. On the other hand, English is often briefer, but not always. Spanish can say "I shall go" in one word—"Ire." The greater advantage of English is its double vocabulary, one of Teutonic and one of Latin origin, which enables it to make nice distinctions. It has also acquired the power to assimilate words from every language under the sun. These facts, together with the greater intellectual activity of the English race in many fields of human endeavor, have swelled its vocabulary to startling figures. The Standard dictionary contains 317,000 words. I do not believe any Spanish dictionary contains half as many.—Success

## A 25c. Bottle of

## Kemp's Balsam

Contains

40 DOSES.

And each dose is more effective than four times the same quantity of any other cough remedy, however well advertised and however strongly recommended that remedy may be.

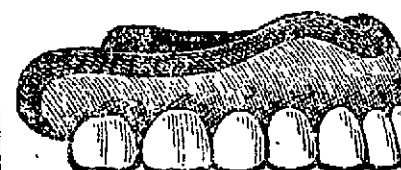
Remember always that KEMP'S BALSAM is the

## Best Cough Cure.

It has saved thousands from consumption. It has saved thousands of lives. At all druggists', 25c., 50c. and \$1. Don't accept anything else.

## CAIN &amp; HILL

No Chloroform No Ether



Over Central Savings Bank, Canton, Ohio

Teeth Extracted positively without pain by use of VITALIZED AIR made fresh daily by us. Extracting free when teeth are ordered. Lady Attendant. Both Phones

## Extraordinary Announcement

### SIXTH CELEBRATION

# On Saturday Morning We Commence Our SIXTH ANNIVERSARY SALE

## Celebrating the Opening of The New Bee Hive Store Six Years Ago.

## An Occasion of Unusual Value Giving

Continuing for Ten Days.

Watch the Papers for Further Particulars and Prices.



## The Massillon Independent.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
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Candy and Tobacco Stand.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1906

The unworthy attendant who used to

be caught dropping buttons in the collection has been undone in a Warren church, where it has been discovered that someone each Sunday lays in the plate an empty sealed envelope of the kind used for contributions. It seems almost dangerous to spread such a story.

Thru the generosity of Massillon citizens and the public spirited activity of Jacob J. Wise, Massillon is to have one of the most beautiful park systems in the state. Mr. Wise, who has been working on the project of turning Sippo valley into a garden spot for the past five years, has been sustained and encouraged by the liberal donations which head the subscription paper which he began to circulate today. The Independent congratulates Massillon upon its great good fortune.

The Uhrichville Chronicle has noted with deep emotion the official promulgation thru The Independent of the prediction of a Massillon weather prophet to the effect that the porous condition of the undersides of batter cakes this fall portends a long, cold winter, and has been roused thereby to see signs and wonders in its own neighborhood. "A number of citizens," it says, "have permitted the mud to gather almost three inches deep in the streets—they are afraid the bricks will freeze during the winter." How wonderful are the provisions of nature!

## OUR FOOTBALL TROUBLES.

The Cleveland Leader, commenting upon "The Foot Ball Scandal," of Canton-Massillon fame, says there are good reasons why the public took a keen interest in these two teams and the games they played. They are composed of men of almost gigantic size and strength, many of them famous ex-college players. In their contests foot ball is seen in its fullest development of force and prowess. Their games are something to be remembered by those who understand and like the sport. Concluding, the Leader says:

"And it may well be that the exposure of the attempt to bribe players to 'throw' a game will not have any deleterious effect upon professional foot ball in Canton and Massillon. The effort did not succeed, and those who were guilty of it are being pilloried. The chances are that another attempt will never be made. Professionalism is not so quickly damaged by mere suspicion as amateur sport is. No doubt the Canton and Massillon teams will draw as great crowds hereafter as they have this year."

## THE REAL THANKSGIVING DINNER.

The newspapers are full of bills of fare for Thanksgiving dinners. Usually they are on the attempted fashionable order, something like this: Oysters on the half shell—poor way to serve them; the oyster should be always fried; soup—who wants it on Thanksgiving; an entree—what a hollow mockery when everybody is waiting and longing for the one grand entree; turkey, mentioned casually, as if it didn't amount to much and the added suggestion of chestnut stuffing—chestnuts forsooth, when there are such things as onions and bread and bread and sage; salad, pretty good but unnecessary; desert, fancy, poor sort. Look on that picture, now on this:

Table all "set;" turkey in place, hot from the oven, sizzling brown and of an odorificousness beyond words; mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, squash, celery, boiled onions, cranberry sauce, real "sauce," family gathered 'round, carving knife poised, ready for action. And then, the turkey being a wreck, the diners see it borne away with the remains of the "trimmings," only to be replaced by that great national dish, pumpkin pie, together with Yankee cheese and nuts and apples. An, the exquisite, tender emotions excited by memories of scenes like this! On the day beloved of our forefathers away with the fashionable Thanksgiving dinner!

## CHICAGO EXCURSIONS.

Pennsylvania Lines account Stock Show Special fares November 30th, December 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, for everybody. For particulars consult F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon, O.

## SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

A Lesson by the Noted Linguist, Charles E. Sprague.

Charles E. Sprague is one of New York's noted linguists and bankers. He is treasurer of the simplified spelling board and president of the Union Dime Savings institution. He is also the author of many articles on language. Writing for the New York World, Mr. Sprague says:

I am not now writing as a representative of the simplified spelling board. The I use all the simplified forms recommended by its executive committee, and have voted for them all, yet in my private capacity I claim the liberty of simplifying still further, at least to the extent which was adopted in 1886, after full consideration by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of Great Britain.

Most people have never thought of spelling as a thing capable of improvement. They think of it as one of the forces of nature, something unescapable, unavoidable, irresistible, like the rising and setting of the sun or the arrangement of stars in the firmament. They never have thought of it as merely an attempt to picture the spoken language, which is the real language. The picture is not a very perfect one; why not touch it up and make it more lifelike?

I doubt if we can even approach very near to perfection in our time, yet it is perfectly practicable to attain reasonable accuracy. We have not enough letters to "go around" in dealing them out to the numerous sounds of our language. Hence we have resorted to combinations of two letters, and sometimes, needlessly, to three or four.

The executive committee of our board, to which was committed the opening of the campaign, imposed upon itself the limitation that it would, for its first step, recommend only spellings already in use. Really, the most beneficial results will follow from changes which are still to be made. One of the most perplexing points is the i-s and e-i in "receive," "believe," etc. If all the i's were removed from these, there would be no loss even as to derivation, and great gain to many who are now puzzled by these mix words.

After all, the arguments against simplified spelling amount to just this one: "It does not look like what I have been accustomed to see, and I don't like it."

Some minds are so constituted as to dislike what is unaccustomed; other minds are so constituted as to dislike what is unreasonable. If your mind is of the latter class you will support simplified spelling; if of the former, you will finally be reconciled to it, for it will be the customary way.

In the meantime, we need a "re-spelling alphabet," with letters for each sound; not to print books and papers in, but solely to tell how words ought to be pronounced.

In the foregoing paragraphs I have furnished an object lesson for those who shudder with the fear that with the simplification of spelling chaos will come; that every book published up to that date will be unreadable.

These paragraphs have been purposely written in the extreme style of the rules of 1886, agreed to by the philologists of England and America. It will be readily seen that they differ so slightly from the current spelling that not the least trouble would be felt in reading either by those familiar with the other. If this is true of the philologists' rules, which covered many thousands of words, what danger is to be apprehended from the modest three hundred of the simplified spelling board?

## YOUNG GIRL FOUND DEAD.

Evidently Murdered in a Cleveland Suburb.

Cleveland, Nov. 28.—(By Associated Press.)—The body of a young girl, evidently murdered, was found lying in a creek near Euclid suburb. The body has not been identified. She was well dressed, and the clothes were torn as if here had been a struggle.

## Ask Your Own Doctor

If he tells you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your severe cough or bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything better, then take that. But we know what he will say; for doctors have used this cough medicine over 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for hard colds, bad coughs and influenza. It has done me great good, and I believe it is the best cough medicine in the world for all throat and lung troubles."—E. L. C. ST. ALBANS, Oregon.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Solely manufactured by  
Ayer's  
SARSAPARILLA  
PILLS  
MAIR VIGOR.

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

## REV. E. J. CRAFT HAS RESIGNED.

Rector of St. Timothy's Church Will Go East.

## A CALL TO BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

A Meeting of the Vestry Has Been Called for Tonight to Consider the Resignation—He Desires to Leave Before Christmas.

The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's Episcopal church, has handed his resignation to the vestry with the request that it be accepted at once for the reason that the Rev. Mr. Craft has received a call to the parish of Christ church, Bridgeport, Conn., and he desires to begin his work in Bridgeport by Christmas.

A meeting of St. Timothy's vestry has been called for tonight, when the resignation will be considered. The Rev. Mr. Craft says that he will accede to the wishes of the vestry here if it insists that he remain for the Christmas services. His desire, however, and the desire of the Bridgeport congregation is that he reach his new place as soon as possible, as the Bridgeport church is now without a rector.

The call was the result of a visit by the Rev. Mr. Craft to Christ church a few weeks ago, where he conducted several services. A provisional call was given him at the time, but the church's method of choosing a rector in the East is a long drawn-out one, and the official call has only been received during the past three days. The vestry was acquainted of the call Saturday afternoon.

Bridgeport is a city of about 100,000 inhabitants, and Christ church has between four and five hundred communicants. It is one of fifteen Episcopal churches in that city and is one of the historic churches in the East. The Rev. John Brown, a classmate of Dr. Craft, was rector a number of years. He died about six months ago.

The Rev. Mr. Craft and the Rev. Mr. Brown were ordained in Trinity cathedral, Cleveland, at the same time, the former coming to the Episcopal church from the Congregational, and the latter from the Methodist church. The Rev. Mr. Brown left for the East. The Rev. Mr. Craft had charge of a parish in Newburg for four years and in Elyria for four years before coming to Massillon, where he has been nearly five years, coming here at Easter time. Dr. Craft was in the Congregational ministry six years. When he came to Massillon he succeeded the Rev. Cassius M. Roberts, now associate rector of the Church of the Savior in Philadelphia.

The Rev. Weymans Smith, a close friend of Dr. Craft for many years, has charge of a parish at Norwich, a city not far from Bridgeport, and it was thru the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Smith that Dr. Craft was induced to visit the Bridgeport congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Craft's family consists of his wife and two children. They have made hosts of friends while in Massillon, who extend best wishes in every sphere as they leave the city.

## PASTOR RESIGNS.

The Rev. J. W. Kerns to Go Into Evangelistic Work.

The Rev. J. W. Kerns, pastor of the Church of Christ for the past year, has tendered his resignation to the church officials, expecting to go into evangelistic work immediately. Mr. Kerns came to Massillon from Monongahela city, Pa. He has drawn large congregations to the church by his eloquent preaching. Mr. Kerns succeeded the Rev. George B. Daise, Jr., who is now pastor of the High street church in Akron.

## MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price at Massillon, Wednesday, November 28, '06:  
Wheat, per bushel, 1.25  
Corn, per bushel, 1.00  
Oats, per bushel, .85  
Rye, per bushel, .90  
Barley, per bushel, .80  
Clover, per ton, 12.00  
Hay, per ton, 10.00  
Sorghum, per bushel, .75  
Milk, per gallon, .15  
Butter, per lb., .20  
Eggs, per dozen, .15  
Poultry, per lb., .10  
Lard, per lb., .12  
Tallow, per lb., .10  
Hides, per lb., .05  
Wool, per lb., .10  
Tallow, per lb., .10  
Hides, per lb., .05  
Wool, per lb., .10

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:  
Wheat, per bushel, 1.25  
Corn, per bushel, 1.00  
Oats, per bushel, .85  
Rye, per bushel, .90  
Barley, per bushel, .80  
Clover, per ton, 12.00  
Hay, per ton, 10.00  
Sorghum, per bushel, .75  
Milk, per gallon, .15  
Butter, per lb., .20  
Eggs, per dozen, .15  
Poultry, per lb., .10  
Lard, per lb., .12  
Tallow, per lb., .10  
Hides, per lb., .05  
Wool, per lb., .10  
Tallow, per lb., .10  
Hides, per lb., .05  
Wool, per lb., .10

Trains "De Luxe" (B. & O. C. L. & W. Div.)  
Trains 16 and 17 wide vestibule, high back seats, ladies' coach and smoker, porter in attendance. No extra charge.

## ACCEPTED RESIGNATION.

The Rev. E. J. Craft Leaves After Christmas.

The vestry of St. Timothy's church met in the parish house, Monday evening, and accepted the resignation of the Rev. E. J. Craft, who asked to be relieved of the rectorship to accept a call from Bridgeport, Conn. At the request of the vestry the Rev. Mr. Craft will remain in Massillon until after Christmas, and he will conduct services in St. Timothy's on that day, it being his last service here as rector. He will leave for Bridgeport some time between Christmas and New Year's and will take charge upon his arrival.

## FIRST ROUTE IS SURVEYED

Land Donated for the Massillon & Northern.

## OPTIONS FOR A RIGHT OF WAY.

Land Owners in the Rural Districts Have Responded to the Call of the Company—Massillon Will be Asked for Assistance.

Chief Engineer Green, of the Cleveland firm which has charge of making surveys for the Massillon & Northern railroad, reached Massillon Wednesday morning, and accompanied by some of the promoters, went over the proposed route from Massillon to Akron. The engineering firm is about ready to make drawings of the first survey between the two cities.

The corps of surveyors which left Massillon nearly two weeks ago, reached the Akron city limits Wednesday morning, having made a survey of one route from North Erie street in Massillon, passing thru Canal Fulton, near Turkeyfoot lake and planning for branch lines into Barberton and Doylestown. The route covered is but one of at least three that will be mapped out. The levelers are following the work on the first route in a few days.

The promoters have visited many farmers thru whose land the first route passes and have secured options on property for a right of way which has been donated to the company by the owners. Many were pleased to donate land to secure a direct and easy way from their homes into Massillon. Other land owners will be visited and options secured if possible. The exact route has not been selected. This will depend to a great extent upon the amount of land donated to the company for a right of way. The company estimated that the road will draw from a population of 55,000, which includes the terminals as well as the rural districts.

The company has made but little effort in Massillon to secure aid, but an effort will be made soon with the hope that the merchants and citizens will see the benefit to be derived from the proposed line and give the company material assistance in bringing into Massillon a project which has many if not more of the advantages usually secured by the addition of a manufacturing concern. This is the position taken by the company, and upon this plea an effort will be made to stir up Massillon to the end that sufficient money will be available to insure the speedy completion of the road.

During the next year Massillon citizens will hear much concerning electric railroads into the city. Beside the Massillon & Northern, the road to East Greenville will be a live issue. The company backing the line to Akron will not be adverse to considering the East Greenville proposition if the citizens respond to the call for aid to build the direct line to Canal Fulton, Turkeyfoot lake, Barberton, Doylestown and Akron, according to the information given out. Massillon seems to be the geographical center for electric roads and the promoters of the Massillon & Northern hope the citizens will see the benefit of the proposed line to the north. A west and southwest line from this city seems but a few years away in the minds of those interested in making this city a centering point for traction lines.

## Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Milk, per gallon, .15  
Butter, per lb., .20  
Eggs, per dozen, .15  
Poultry, per lb., .10  
Lard, per lb., .12  
Tallow, per lb., .10  
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Trains "De Luxe" (B. & O. C. L. & W. Div.)  
Trains 16 and 17 wide vestibule, high back seats, ladies' coach and smoker, porter in attendance. No extra charge.

Read the "want" columns daily

## METHODS USED BY RAILROADS.

Troubles of the Independent Operators.

## NOT ONLY HERE IN MASSILLON.

One Shipper Received Six Cars and by the System of Accounting was Finally Charged With the Use of Eighteen Cars.

The attempt to acquire a better if not an equal distribution of empty coal cars and cars equip with air brakes recently made by a number of Massillon coal operators is but a part of the work being done by independent operators in an effort to secure enough cars to keep the mines running at a profit.

There are some mines in the Massillon district where the week's expenses are greater than the profit on three days' output of coal. At many of these mines the work has not averaged three days a week but seldom since September. It is obvious that some mines are being operated at a loss to the owners while the supply of coal is being exhausted. It appears to be a losing proposition and it was this condition which brought the charge of favoritism in the distribution of cars before the state railroad commission.

The Massillon operators have learned that other districts are the seat of similar trouble. In the Massillon district charges are made against the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company. In another district charges are made against the Baltimore & Ohio. A dispatch from Columbus tells of the trouble in Morgan county as follows:

"You are penalized fifty-three cars and are not entitled to any for several weeks," was the answer C. F. Siler got from Baltimore & Ohio railroad officials when he asked for cars at his coal mine, eleven miles north of Maita, Morgan county.

He did not know what the answer meant and came to Columbus to see if the state railroad commission could enlighten him. It was a new one on the commission, too, however. Since the commission has been in business, all manner of curious railroad methods have come to light, but this one is in a class by itself, when the leverage it gives a railroad to drive a small shipper out of business, is concerned.

The railroad people told Siler, by way of explanation, that he was entitled to a certain number of cars as his proportion of those distributed in his mining district. He understood that. Then they told him he had more than his share. This he did not understand. He had received eight cars in twenty-two days and only sixty-one cars since September 1. This wasn't more than his share, he thought.

When he persisted in searching for the "why," he learned that each car he received was being charged three times against him.

He gave this example to the railroad commission:

"I get six cars on a certain day and am charged with that number. Because I cannot guarantee employment, I have few miners and I can only load one car the first day. The second day I am charged with the five cars remaining. That makes eleven cars the railroad says I received. Another car is loaded. The third day the four cars remaining of the six are charged. As a result, altho I ship only one car, I am charged with receiving a total of fifteen. The next day I have three cars left. They are charged to me a third time and I am unable to get them all loaded. Then I find I have shipped six cars, while eighteen are charged against my quota. Hence the so-called 'penalty.'"

It was this system of "accounting" which resulted, Siler says, in his over-drawing his allotment.

The mine is located along the Ohio & Little Kanawha railroad. It is in one of the old coal sections of the state. Siler says all the little operators of the small mines are in the same boat. They have a market for the capacity of their mines, but are losing customers because of inability to fill orders.

In 1903 the road was taken over by the Baltimore & Ohio, and is now operated as part of its system. The troubles date from the transfer, it is claimed. Altho the little railroad had cars of its own, these have disappeared and none have come in their place.

The situation is shown by the number of cars shipped from the Siler mine each year since 1898. The figures follow: 1898, 598; 1899, 495; 1900, 511; 1901, 414; 1902, 190; 1903, 437; 1904, 245; 1905, 173; 1906 to date, 177. The Baltimore & Ohio control commenced in the latter part of 1903. It is true that the average capacity of cars is higher, but improved mine machinery equalizes this difference, it is asserted. Siler says that even this is not the

worst of his trouble. His capacity for each year, on which the cars are apportioned, is based on the amount shipped the previous year. He fears that in a few years, with the continually reduced car supply, this will so operate that the railroad will figure that he has no capacity at all.

It is said that he can secure redress under the laws for favoritism. Such a claim would probably be based on the cars furnished the San Toy mine, not far away. With a big production, it is claimed that the miners there are never idle for want of cars.

## QUIET WORK BY POLITICIANS

Plans are Being Made for Municipal Elections.

THE CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR.

Mayor Frantz Will Seek Re-election—Councilmen Will be Chosen—Governor Harris is Only Survivor of War-Time State Senate.

Altho the terms of some of the city's officers have expired the officers will continue to serve the city in their present capacity until January 1, 1908. This is due to the change in the constitution readjusting the times for holding national, state and municipal elections. The term of Auditor Douglass will expire next spring according to the tenure of office at the time he was elected. He will continue in office until 1908 because of no municipal election this year. All municipal elections will be held in 1907 and in Massillon officers will be chosen for almost every position in the city's government. Mr. Douglass took his office in the spring but will hold over until his successor has been chosen. After the new rule for elections has been put entirely in operation municipal officers will hold office for two years.

The municipal election next year has brought forth expressions from both parties as to probable candidates for mayor. Mayor Frantz will be a candidate for re-election, as he is now serving his first term. The friends of Peter Smith, the former king of the fourth ward, are announcing his name in opposition to Mayor Frantz. Mr. Smith has been out of the city a few months but still claims Massillon as his home. The Republicans have several available candidates, but the only one thus far mentioned is Theodore F. Geltz, the present clerk of the council. Other Republicans, some of whom have held office in the past, are being mentioned.

The friends of J. J. Wise, the clerk of the county courts, are passing the word around that Mr. Wise would make an excellent state representative from Stark county in the state legislature. Mr. Wise has not given the question any consideration, but his friends say that he will close his present office next year and will be in position to make a canvass for a state office.

The councilmanic situation is unchanged. None of the present councilmen have announced their intention to seek re-election. Several have intimated that the present is their last term in the city's official body. Several candidates, not now members of the council, have been suggested for the race.

The following dispatch from Columbus gives an interesting incident in the life of Acting Governor Harris:

The death of General William Warner in Chattanooga, Tenn., last week leaves Governor A. L. Harris the only surviving member of the Ohio Senate of 1866-7. Mr. Warner, who had resided in Alabama many years, first represented the Licking county district in the Ohio Senate in 1844-5 and was sent back in 1866, when Governor Harris represented the Preble county district in the same body. Both Harris and Warner were civil war veterans, and both rose to the rank of brigadier general. Governor Harris is 71 years old and General Warner at his death was close to 90.

General Warner was widely known. In the civil war he was in the army from the beginning to the end, participating in the early victory of General Grant at Fort Donelson, at that time serving under General Lew Wallace. He participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee under Grant and Sherman, and for a time served on the staff of General Sherman.

After the war he settled in Alabama and was elected United States senator from that state. He was among the earliest to recognize the great mineral wealth about Birmingham. Last year he was the commander of the Ohio commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m.

## Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

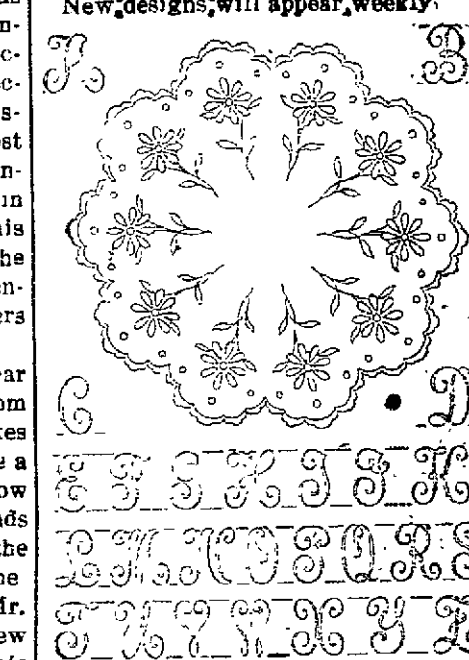
How To Find Out.  
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or something indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

## What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and seeping pain in passing it, or effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper, and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

## Transferable Embroidery Designs.

This cut is a small reproduction of an embroidery pattern 10x15 inches. An receipt of ten cents we will send the large design by mail to any address. The pattern may be transferred to any material for embroidering by simply following the directions given below. New designs will appear weekly.



## DOILY PATTERNS.

This doily may be worked on any material with white or colored mercerized cotton or in wash silks. If wash silks are used employ two or three shades of the same color. The dots and petals should be done in eyelet work.

The large initials are for towels, lunch squares or large dinner napkins. Everything shown on the miniature cuts as we print them will appear on the large sheet.

When you have sent to this office 10 cents and have received the full size working pattern noted above, follow these directions:  
Lay material on which transfer is to be made on hard, smooth surface. Sponge material with damp cloth. Material should be damp, not too wet. Lay pattern face down on material and press firmly, rubbing from you with crumpled handkerchief in hand. Transfer will be sufficiently plain in a few seconds. Don't let the pattern slip. Each pattern good for several transfers.

B. & O. to Chicago one fare plus \$3 round trip. Nov. 30th to Dec. 4th: return limit Dec. 10th. International Live Stock Exposition.

## Diamonds

There cannot be different degrees of perfection any more than there can be different degrees of honesty.

If a diamond is perfect, it is perfect because it is perfectly cut, perfectly polished and free from flaws.

Let us show you Diamonds that are perfect and explain to you why.

## HAWVER

Jeweler & Optician 17 S. Erie St. Massillon

## LOTS FOR SALE!

A few lots on George and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at \$200.  
A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.  
One lot on Clay alley \$300.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m.



# The Chickenless Chicken Farm

A Thanksgiving Story  
By F. A. MITCHEL.

[Copyright, 1906, by F. A. Mitchel.]

"A," said Farmer Bickford's wife, "Mandy's going to marry John Williams."

"I'm glad to hear it. John is a very good young man."

"But they will need help. You must do something for them."

"What can I do? The farm produces just enough for us to live on."

"You might mortgage it for a small amount, just enough to buy a small place. The Allison farm of six acres is for sale at a very low price. John wants to go into chicken raising, and the property would just do. There is a cottage on it and a few old outhouses."

"But if I mortgage our farm who's to pay interest and provide a sinking fund for the principal?"

"John will do that."

"How?"

"By the profits on chicken raising."

"Suppose there are no profits?"

"Oh, pa, don't be stingy. We have but one daughter. You wouldn't grudge her a few thousand dollars out of all the money this farm's worth, would you?"

"My dear, we began on nothing and have had a hard struggle to get into our present comfortable fix. Let these young people begin as we did."

"And have as hard a time?"

"Better have a hard time when they are young than when they are old. No, I will not mortgage my farm even for Mandy, whom I love as well as you love her. That's settled."

Mrs. Bickford knew by a long experience that when her husband said "That's settled," it was settled. She went away with a sigh and told the youngsters that she had failed. Both mother and daughter voted Mr. Bickford a hard hearted man. John Williams said nothing. He had good pluck, but little or no experience. He went to a bank and arranged for a mortgage for \$3,000 on the Allison farm. Then he bought it for \$2,400. He had saved \$200 and trusted to luck to raise the other \$200 with which to complete the payment. Mrs. Bickford had saved \$100 out of pin money and prevailed on her husband to give \$100 in lieu of a wedding present, though she did not tell him what use was to be made of it. John and Mandy were married and took possession of their farm. Mr. Bickford was left to find out their ownership of the place by their going into it. They did not deign to mention the matter to him. This was the work of the mother and daughter. John had nothing to do with it.

John worked for the neighboring farmers, intending to save money out of his wages to stock his farm with chickens, but the crops happened to be poor that season, and he got nothing over a bare living. The next season was better, but the baby came, and the coming of a baby always involves extra expense. At the end of two years John had not stocked his chicken farm and had got behind with his interest.

Mrs. Bickford would have appealed to her husband, but from the time Mandy was married the farmer became more economical than ever, and she dared not mention the matter. Besides, she and Mandy had shown their resentment that he had not mortgaged his farm to give the young couple a start, and this was another reason why he was not applied to. However,

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"GOT HIM!"

he would not come forward with assistance, chose every other subject she could think of to show her spleen. Mandy seldom came to the house when her father was there, and if she met him failed to display any affection for him. John alone treated him with consideration. John learned rapidly by experience and told his wife, as he expressed it in his homely way, that he



"I'VE CHOSEN THANKSGIVING DAY TO END A FAMILY FEUD."

had "bit off a bigger end than he could chew." He kept his nerve, however, which, considering his youth, was no more than he should have done.

Then came a season in which the crops on the Bickford farm were larger than they had ever been before. It happened that there was a foreign war, and the price of grain was advanced enormously. When the year's profit was cleaned up the farmer found himself in possession of two average year's income instead of one. The sale of John's chicken farm was coming on, and Mrs. Bickford hoped that, considering her husband's good fortune, he would pay off the mortgage. He did not, and the property was sold.

"Wire," said Farmer Bickford one day in November, "what you going to do about Thanksgiving?"

"Nothing. Nobody but you has anything to be thankful for."

"Well," said the farmer, unruffled, "John and Mandy have had a hard time of it this year. I'm not so mean as to grudge 'em a dinner and a good one. I expect they need it. I invite 'em here for Thanksgiving and get up the best dinner money will buy."

"Suppose they won't come?"

"They'll miss the dinner."

Mrs. Bickford and her daughter felt that they could not willingly sit down to a Thanksgiving dinner with so stingy a husband and father. John urged them to accept, and when he found their resolution fixed not to do so declared that he would dine with his father-in-law without them. Mrs. Bickford prepared the dinner and then went over to her daughter, who was still on the chicken farm, the two intending to have a dinner by themselves.

"Tell him," said Mrs. Bickford to John, "that as all our daughter can afford is tea and toast I shall share it with her."

John set off to his father-in-law's.

He had not been there long before he returned to his house and protested earnestly that his mother-in-law and his wife were acting unwisely and un-naturally.

John was head of his family, and his wife succumbed and consented to go with him. As Mrs. Bickford did not care to remain away alone both went to the Bickford farm and all sat down to table.

"I've chosen Thanksgiving day," said the farmer, "to end a family feud. John's exploit has ended just where I believed it would and has been a failure. Nevertheless from the time he was married I resolved to save what money he would sink, for I knew he would need it in the end. I got together half the amount needed to pay cash for the farm before this last crop was marketed, and now I have the whole. I intended to buy the farm for you, Mandy, but, seeing your husband leaves faster than you, I've bought it for him."

He threw on the table a deed to the chicken farm made out to John Williams.

"Why, I thought Lawyer Groat bought the chicken farm," exclaimed Mrs. Bickford.

"So he did—for me."

Mandy sprang into her father's arms. "It wasn't John's fault that he failed," the farmer went on. "It was the fault of his inexperience. I admired his pluck, but determined to let him benefit by the experience. The harvesting of this last crop has been too much for an old man like me, and I'm going to turn over the details of its management to him. But, as I believe no house is big enough for two families, you children are to remain at the chicken farm, using it for a home and nothing more. Does that suit you, John?"

John grasped the farmer's hand, while Mandy clung to his neck. Mrs. Bickford scarcely found room to give her husband a kiss. Then, after a normal condition was attained, they began to discuss the best dinner that money could buy.

Visitors in that region are puzzled at the name "Chicken Farm," given to one of the prettiest places there, since it is nothing like a farm, and there are no chickens on it. Occasionally an inquirer gets the story of how it gained its singular name.

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## Thanksgiving Dinner On an Airship

By AUGUSTUS W. FERRIN.

[Copyright, 1906, by Augustus W. Ferrin.]

"BACK in the fall of 1930," said the skipper of the airship Albatross as he sat puffing his pipe on the roof of the Aerial Navigation company's fifty story building on Broadway, "we were engaged in the arctic-autarctic carrying trade. There being temporarily nothing doing in our line, we had put into Colon to see ex-President Roosevelt, stern and strenuous in spite of his eighty odd years, open the Panama canal. I was standing on the Colon pier watching the 30,000 ton battleship Uncle Sam enter the canal, 'marking the consummation of the most gigantic engineering enterprise in all history,' as the ex-president said in his speech, when a boy in the uniform of the World's Wireless Telegraph company handed me a green envelope labeled 'Rush.' It was a message from our agent at Peary, where the wireless company had an instrument atop the north pole capable of transmitting without relay any message to a receiving instrument on top of the south pole. The message read:

"The ice has all melted. It is hotter here than the hinges of hades and the mosquitoes are biting something fierce. This ought to be good market for immediate consignment of summer supplies, but haste is imperative."

"Well, when there is money to be made you don't find your Uncle Henry

way. We was flying low one day, watching two big machines, racing along a country road, when all at once one of 'em blows up and the horn lands right in our car. Well, the mate leans over the port rail and begins 'honk-honking' like he was dippy. All at once I hear another 'honk-honk' way off, then nearer, then more 'honks' than all the automobiles in four states could make. And what do you think it was? Wild geese. Dern my dynamo, if there wasn't a million wild geese flying toward us in a long 'V,' dragging their harrier over the pale moon, as the poet says, only there wasn't any moon, it being broad daylight. I call all hands to the main deck, and we man the rail. Closer and closer come the geese until I begin to get scared that they're going to hit our balloon and puncture us. Just as they get up to us I grab the feller that's leading the 'V' and holler. Everybody grabs a goose and hollers. That scares the rest and off they fly, leaving a bird in every man's hand, which was worth two in the ozone, as the saying is.

"We was drifting northwest all this time, and by the time we had skinned and dressed the geese we was right over some hot springs up in British Columbia. Every man got out a line and tied it around a goose's neck and dropped him into the water. When the geese was cooked we drew 'em up again, and, by the everlasting Santos-Dumont, that boiled goose was the tenderest, most succulent meat I ever tasted. What with the ethereal pinkie pie, the peas and some wild celery we fished up with our anchor, that Thanksgiving dinner was bang up. Everybody turned in that night full of boiled goose and happier than a Rhode Island clam at high tide. Next morning we got the engine fixed, and two days later we was at the pole. We didn't have any trouble disposing of the panama hats and mosquito netting at fancy prices, for it was hotter than ever in Peary, and inside of two weeks we was back in New York with a cargo of relics of arctic expeditions, which we sold to the Metropolitan museum for enough to give every one of us six months' land leave."

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## BREVITIES

### THE HALL OF FAME.

Joy represents Eden, Me., in the state legislature.

M. Delcasse, ex-minister of foreign affairs of France, intends to visit this country for a short trip.

Admiral Prince Louis is said to have been much astonished when he asked General Fred Grant for a cigar and learned that the son of General U. S. Grant did not smoke.

J. Ogden Armour of Chicago has announced that he will make an annual donation of \$5,000 for scholarships to be competed for by the state agricultural colleges of Illinois at the live stock shows.

William Wallace Spence, the well known Baltimore merchant and philanthropist, recently celebrated his ninety-first birthday. No man in Baltimore has done more for the beautifying and improving of that city.

The old Indian chief Geronimo has written his autobiography, and in spite of some objection on the part of the war department the book is to be published. The autobiography is dedicated to President Roosevelt.

W. D. Hinds of Portland, Me., has received a moose head from New Brunswick which was the largest that has been killed there this year. The spread was fifty-nine and a half inches, and there were thirty-two tips.

Ray Vannettich, a newspaper man, broke the world's typewriting record at Pueblo, Cal., taking 2,000 words during the first thirty minutes and finishing the hour with 4,017 words over the long distance telephone from Denver, 120 miles away.

Secretary Root brought with him a unique memento of his trip to South America in the form of a gold plate presented to him by the sailors of the Peruvian navy at Callao, Peru. The plate is handsomely inscribed and contains the coat of arms of Peru.

Mr. Guy Loring, in charge of the famous collection of armor at Windsor castle, has come to America to study ancient armor. Mr. Loring, who is an armor expert, says the Metropolitan museum, New York, with the Duke de Dino collection, has the finest assemblage of old armor in the world.

### ENGLISH ETCHINGS.

In some of the English towns striking a match on a lamp post means a fine if a policeman sees you.

The British government gets an income of \$25,000,000 from the railways, river boats and forests of India.

London pays \$1,000,000 a year to keep criminals in check, that being the sum paid out for police courts, prisons and prosecuting officers.

A London magistrate in discharging a man and his wife charged with "conspiring" to defraud an insurance company said that in law a man and his wife were one person, and one person could not conspire.

Fewer widows are sought in matrimony by Englishmen than formerly, according to official statistics. In 1870 the percentage was 21.1 per thousand marriages. Now the widows led to the altar number only 12.5 per thousand.

Forty years ago the Marquis of Bath placed three lily roots in the lake of his estate at Longleat. Now the lilies occupy the water for three-quarters of a mile and have proved such a tedious nuisance that the whole lake will have to be drained and dredged to get rid of them.

### MODES OF THE MOMENT.

Stamped and striped velvets are to be much worn both for coats and for entire suits.

Many of the pale shades in cloth formerly seen only in warm weather will be worn throughout the winter.

Skirts fit snugly over the hips, even though laid in tucks and plaits, but they flare very much over the feet.

Leather belts will appear in great variety and in fanciful designs. A novel idea is a belt of patent leather with Scotch-plaid design in the regular clan colors.

Dark blue broadcloth suits will be furnished with Jacqueminot red vests, and vests more or less fancy are found in all of the smartest dressy costume coats of whatever style.

In negligees an idea for a wrapper is to have collar and cuffs or a front of washable material. Embroidery or white woolen stuff that will respond readily to the cleaner's touch is attractive and gives a look of daintiness that is desirable in a heavy gown.

### THE MOVING WORLD.

About 25,000 tons of paper are annually turned out at Skien, Norway. The laborers, a thousand in number, receive only 40 cents to \$1.10 per day.

A Norwegian engineer named Berggraf has invented a method of determining the depth of the sea by sound, the principle being similar to that used to determine the depth of a miner's shaft.

Large areas in the Klondike which it did not pay to work by older methods have been made productive through the use of dredges hauling 3,000 or more cubic yards of dirt every twenty-four hours. About a dozen of these gold dredges are already in operation.

Motor boats abroad are being put to industrial uses. In Holland, Norway and Sweden they are used for various goods carrying purposes. Motor barges are increasing in numbers and popularity in the Netherlands, while in various parts of Europe motor fishing boats are common.

## NEW SHORT STORIES

### Secret Combinations.

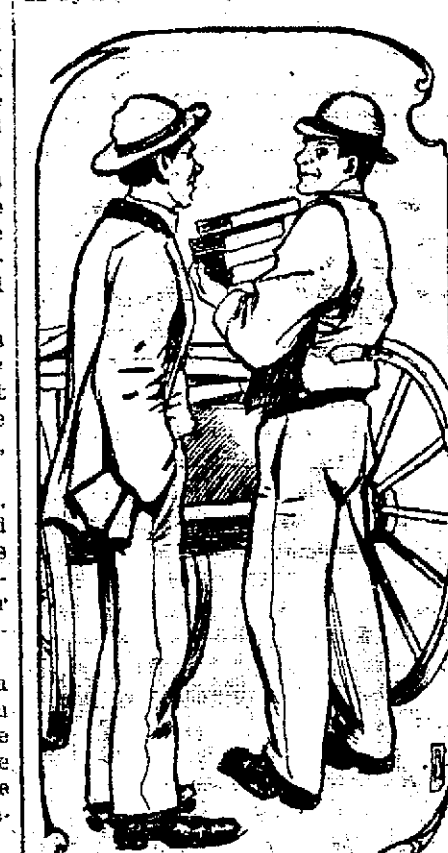
T. Burr Thurst, president of the National Amateurs Press association, talked at the annual convention in Philadelphia about the trust's evil, says an exchange.

"Trusts, combinations," said Mr. Thurst, "have many striking advantages, particularly if they keep their operations secret. This fact was impressed on me in my boyhood by an incident that I saw in the streets of Cleveland."

"As I was idling in the streets one afternoon a hawk's cries assailed my ear. The man had a truck filled with paper and envelopes, and in a loud voice he yelled:

"Here you are! Box o' paper an' twenty-five envelopes only a dime!"

"But suddenly his yell was drowned by louder ones, and another hawk



had piled a lot of stock on the empty truck.

ey, crowding the first out of the way, jangling and ruidely, shouted as he pushed along a bigger truck:

"Five cents—only a nickel—box o' paper an' twenty-five envelopes! Only one nickel!"

"The trucks came near colliding. The two men glared at each other. The spirit of competition and rivalry ran high; and the people, drawn by the shouts, hurried from their houses."

"And, finding that the two kinds of paper were identical, the people bought up the cheaper sort hungrily. I was amazed to see the business that the nickel man did. As for the dime man, poor fellow, he shouted on lustily, but it seemed that the louder he shouted the more of his rival's stock the people bought."

"Finally the sales ceased. Everybody had bought enough paper to last a year. The dime man departed first, and the nickel man left a few minutes later. I followed to see a repetition of the rival sales in the next street."

"The dime man, to my amazement, was waiting around the corner, and as he piled a lot of stock on the other's nearly empty truck I heard him say, with a chuckle:

"It works







## MORGAN'S ART TEMPLE

Features of the Financier's Costly Private Museum.

## TO HOLD PRICELESS TREASURES

Collection of Mr. Morgan Said to Be Worth More Than \$20,000,000—Rare Books, Rugs and Tapestries Gathered From Ends of Earth—Wonders of the Museum.

The finishing touch to the interior of J. Pierpont Morgan's private museum of art was given recently by the laying of \$200,000 worth of oriental carpets in the various rooms, says the New York World. Although the artisans have ended their task, there is much to be done before the museum will be the remarkable thesaurus of art that its owner has designed. When its purpose is realized it will be the most costly and artistically valuable private assemblage in the world of rare books, paintings of the old and modern masters and antique manuscripts, tapestries and Scriptures. It is estimated by a friend familiar with Mr. Morgan's acquisitions during the last decade that his collection is worth more than \$20,000,000.

But many of these objects of art are still in the countries of Europe where they were purchased, and there they remain until the tariff laws are shaped more to Mr. Morgan's view. Meantime men are busy gathering from places within the duty lines the treasures that are to be stored in his museum vaults, hung upon its walls or set upon its pedestals.

The building, which is a model of classic beauty, stands in East Thirty-sixth street, New York, a few yards across a lawn from the conservatory of Mr. Morgan's home, which is at the corner of Madison avenue. From his home to the museum Mr. Morgan is able to go in stormy weather without breathing the outer air. This is accomplished by an underground passage that leads from a staircase in the conservatory to the vaults that contain art treasures garnered from the ends of the earth.

The vaults, made of steel, are in the basement, which extends the entire length of the building. The ceiling, arched with masonry, is of good height, and the great apartment, gloomy enough in a dim light, can be made cheerful as day by electric illumination. Here are stored portable objects too rare and of value too great to be left in the large open chambers overhead. They are kept within the closed vaults except when their owner wishes to have them brought out for the view of himself or friends. There is an original manuscript of the Persian poet Omar Khayyam. On shelves in one vault are parchments covered with the light, flowing strokes that denote the oldest Greek manuscripts. Several of them are earlier than the Christian era. There are Latin manuscripts of the various periods—Roman antique, Merovingian, Lombardian, Carolingian and Gothic, with its artistically pointed characters.

A massive door swings, the lights are flashed, and the visitor beholds illuminated manuscripts that represent a fortune, Egyptian papyrus or scrolls in the Byzantine styles. In other vaults are English or French parchments, with their delicate tints of blue and green; in still others, ancient writings of Italy and Spain, with initial letters that depict animals and flowers in bright colors and gold.

One of the rarest manuscripts of the collection is Chinese. It is a thousand years old. There is no binding. Each leaf is detached. The writing is upon a paper. The characters are white. Some of the shelves stand weirdly carved in ivory, plain for the most part, but here and there one that is known to the Greek antiquarian as a "Byzantine work." This is ivory carved with plates of gold. All along the vaults are ranged. On the walls are priceless treasures of canvas, works of the old masters. Some of these are to be seen in the vaults will remain in the stronghold, to receive the attention of some favored eye.

One of the great entered from the great bronze doors of the chamber on its east side. It is stocked with rare volumes, but there are some that come from over the sea, where the tariff is adjusted. At present the shelves, which are of brass, are only to a height of six feet on all sides of the room. It is Mr. Morgan's plan to increase the shelf capacity as the influx of books demands. The volumes are behind glass. A tapestry that cost \$75,000 hangs on the wall above the book shelves, and where the walls are not covered with a delicate burl. The ceiling is of beautiful simplicity in blue and gold.

At the end of the vault, there is a room devoted to the collection of the great masterpieces of the great masters. They are rare and of great value. Many of these are of great value. Many of these are of great value. Many of these are of great value.

The collection of the great masters is a treasure of the greatest value. Many of these are of great value. Many of these are of great value. Many of these are of great value.

## END OF UNIQUE HONEYMOON

Loving Pair and Pans Only First Cabin Passengers on a Liner.

At the service of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Gibbons, who recently arrived at New York on La Gasconne, were twenty stewards, three stewardesses, one deck steward, one chef, four assistant chefs, two pastry cooks, four helpers, the purser, the chief steward and the ship's officers.

Surrounded by the obsequious ship's company and only occupants of the first cabin of La Gasconne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Gibbons had the promise made deck all to themselves when the big ship reached port from Havre, says the New York World.

When the young couple stepped on the pier they concluded a honeymoon trip that began under romantic circumstances. The bride was Miss Leila M. Brown, an heiress of Wallingford, Pa. The bridegroom is the son of George W. Gibbons, treasurer of a big printing firm in Philadelphia. Last winter the young woman was taken abroad by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Brown. In Paris they stopped at a hotel where Count Max Bloch was also a guest. During the six weeks she was there the count was most attentive to Miss Brown.

The count sprained his ankle one evening in Paris, and the young woman was very sympathetic. It is said that at the request of her father Miss Brown became engaged to the count. She came home in April with the understanding that she would return to Paris and become the Countess Bloch. Mr. and Mrs. Brown arranged to sail with their daughter on La Savoie for Havre on Aug. 29.

In despair at having to marry a man she didn't love, Miss Brown wrote to young Gibbons, with whom she was really in love. She told him that unless he married her at once she would go to France, marry the count and perhaps never return. Mr. Gibbons lost no time in procuring a license, and they were married at St. James' Catholic church, Philadelphia. Subsequently there was a scene in the bride's home, but the pair were finally forgiven. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, their daughter and son-in-law sailed on La Savoie.

The Browns have an estate not far from Paris. Among their horses was a bay mare named Marthe that had been Miss Brown's pet. The young couple decided that Marthe would be their only companion on their honeymoon, so the mare harnessed to a demi-tonneau, they toured France and Switzerland. On the trip they decided to bring Marthe to America. They arrived at Havre on Aug. 7 and found that the only ship on which they could take Marthe as a "first cabin passenger" and have her near them was La Gasconne. They could have sent Marthe by another line, but that would have meant a separation.

## HUNTING BIRDS ON HATS.

London Woman Hires Detective to Inspect Headgear Worn in Church.

The British Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, which, among other things, carries on a crusade against killing rare and beautiful birds for decorating women's hats, has an enthusiastic member who announced at the society's conference that she employs a woman detective to attend every church in a certain district to ascertain the names and addresses of the women wearing the plumage of birds, says a special cable dispatch from London to the New York Sun.

These are then appealed to by letter to stop using such decorations. The speaker added that man could help by not admiring plumage trimmed hats.

## Electric Table Fountain.

One of the newest fads in table decoration is a miniature fountain which plays tiny streams of water over a covered electric light, producing an attractive and unusual effect, says the New York Press. The fountain is placed in the center of the table, and of course the water is forced up through a temporary pipe, and electric light wires are also run up from under the table. The cloth is protected by a glass rim, and the miniature jets of water are arranged in a circle. They rise about twelve inches in height and then fall prettily on an inverted globe of white or any appropriate color, with the light gleaming through it.

## Christmas Trees on the Move.

Maine is already beginning its annual shipment of Christmas trees, says the Boston Transcript. Maine furnishes a considerable proportion of all the Christmas trees used in the United States, leaving others to trim them and hang the gifts. Belfast is the center of the business, and the accumulation of trees is even now great. Last year a long freight train loaded exclusively with Christmas trees was sent out in one day from Belfast, besides ordinary shipments, and it is expected that the present season's demand will break all records.

## Song of the Future Laborer.

[Santos-Dumont says the aeroplane will be the poor man's auto.]

June, June,  
"Tis wurruk toime again,  
So put me pail of lunch, me dear, aboard me aeroplane.

For, dear,  
The boss would think it queer  
If I should not shoot down on time out of the atmosphere.

Oh, my!  
"Tis beautiful to eye  
The aeroplanes at six o'clock come tumblin' from the sky!

And then  
When whistles blow again,  
To see the sunset speckled with the home bound wurrukmen.

Tis, June,  
"Tis wurruk toime again,  
So put me pail of lunch, me dear, aboard me aeroplane.

Thomas R. Yerra in New York Times.

## PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Cheridah Simpson, starting in "The Red Feather," has made such a success that her manager is negotiating with a well known librettist and composer to write a new opera for her, in which she will again be seen in tights.

Statistical research by the executive staff of the Manhattan theater, New York, reveals the fact that fully twice as many women as men have been there since Grace George started in "Clothes." A possible explanation lies in the name.

Mary Marble, who supports Little Chip in Joseph M. Gaites' fine production of Julian Mitchell's "Wonderland," has become such a favorite with the ladies of the south that she has been elected an honorary member of the Daughters of the Confederacy at Augusta, Ga.

Thomas W. Ryley has finished the cast for "The Belle of Mayfair," which goes to Daly's theater, New York, in a few days, by engaging for the principal feminine part Miss Christie McDonald. This is the character that was played by Miss Edna May in London before her resignation.

## SHORT STORIES.

Half the negroes in the United States are under 14 years of age.

The postoffice has a profit of \$15,000 a year through unclaimed money orders.

The number of murders and homicides decreased 2,000 in the United States during the last ten years.

There have been over 8,200 visitors to the Longfellow home in Portland, Me., this season against 7,757 in 1905.

A Maine schooner, the Natalie B. Nickerson of Boothbay Harbor, Me., was high line in the mackerel fishery this season, with a gross stock of \$13,800, the crew sharing \$245.

Three lives have been saved by means of a device invented by a Swedish woman named Lind for preventing people from being buried alive. It was applied to 2,200 supposed corpses.

In Johannesburg, South Africa, the agents of the Bible society were last year asked to supply fifty-three different translations of the Scriptures. In only one case, that of an Icelandic, did they fail to produce the desired translation.

## EDITORIAL FLINGS.

Perhaps the advance in the price of shoes is due to the abolition of railroad passes.—Atlanta Constitution.

Baltimore is becoming such a candy center that you can hear the chocolate drop at almost any hour.—Baltimore Sun.

The raising of salaries at Yale puts professors nearly on a par with football coaches in income.—New York World.

It is all very well for Mr. Rockefeller to insist that a man should live within his income. Mr. Rockefeller couldn't do anything else with his.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Just to prove how slow the world is to learn it is only necessary to cite the fact that rich men continue to die thinking they can shut out both their heirs and the lawyers from participation in their fortunes.—Los Angeles Times.

## PITH AND POINT.

Inquisitiveness encourages lying. To say a man lacks tact is a polite way of saying he is impolite.

Considering how popular it is, "I forgot" is a mighty poor excuse.

Ambition is a funny thing. It makes some people rich and others poor.

How people love to gossip and how they do hate to be pinned down when questioned!

When you step up to a crowd and the man who is talking stops, that's a sign you're not wanted there.

Don't be a wallflower. Get up and dance. People may frown on you for a time, but they will soon learn to keep out of your way.

When a little girl names her doll for you it is a compliment, but when she is a grown woman and names her baby for you there may be another motive in connection.—Aitchison Globe.

## HOME NOTES.

A very strong solution of water and alum thrown on a burning object will speedily extinguish the flames.

Weak soapsuds or aqua ammonia will clean bronze statuary or bronze ornaments in the fine lines where dust has collected.

When the nickel on your steel range becomes dull and discolored take a cloth saturated with carbon oil, and the spots will disappear as if by magic.

The woven wire mattresses used in bedsteads are apt to wear the material of the hair mattress above into holes. To prevent this spread sheets of strong brown paper between the two, planning or tying at the corners so that it may not wriggle out of place.

## FACTS FROM FRANCE.

There are no less than 128 residents to the acre in Paris.

In Paris there are nearly 70,000 apartments or lodgings which rent for less than \$100 a year and about 17,000 which bring \$800 or more.

French horticulturists have apparently been very successful of late in raising dwarf trees, and one of the features of dinner parties among the rich now is to serve the fruit upon the tree.

Mme. Mowret, a cook in a Paris family, swallowed sublimine because her mistress complained that the mayonnaise served with the cold chicken at a luncheon party was a disastrous failure.

## MAN AS A LIVE BATTERY

How Professor Atkins Shows Senses Are Electrical Actions.

## USES STOMACH AS TELEPHONE

By Remarkable Experiment California Medical School Physiologist Draws Electricity From a Human Being's Interior Without Introducing Any-Strength of Electrical Fluid Recorded by the Microphone.

"The entire human system is a mass of electrical energy, and the human senses are developed and maintained by electrical action."

This discovery is one of the results of the most remarkable series of experiments ever made to determine the electro activity of the human organism, says a San Francisco dispatch to the New York American. Professor Albert J. Atkins, who as professor of physiology in the California Medical school has for eight years applied himself diligently to research in this line, is the man who establishes the principle set forth.

Colonel E. P. Richardson, recently sanitary foreman of refuge camp No. 5, in San Francisco, was the subject the other day. He submitted to every proposition made by the professor in the interest of science. He swallowed two tubes, which contained copper wire and were fitted at each end with platinum caps, which came in contact with the walls of his stomach.

A microphone, a highly delicate instrument for the recording of sound, was placed against the subject's flesh, pressed in tightly. The instrument was charged very slightly with electricity in order to accentuate the volume of sound recorded by it. But electricity never once came into actual contact with the colonel's body. Not a single mechanical instrument, not a single cell discharging electricity was used excepting those necessary for the operation of the microphone.

Yet no sooner had the platinum of the two tubes come into contact with the walls of the stomach than electricity literally flowed from the colonel's body, and its strength was recorded by the microphone, the scientists being able to judge by the agitation the volume of electrical energy exuded. The wires connected with the instrument transmitted distinctly marked sound waves. The Weston galvanometer employed shot its needle up to fifteen millivolts, and then caused it to drop to seven, alternating between these two figures.

A millivolt is the one-thousandth part of a volt. Two thousand volts will destroy the life of a human being.

Using Colonel Richardson's internal electricity in the manner described, the slight sounds produced in the microphone were successfully transmitted to listening ears by means of the copper wire and a telephone receiver.

The electricity produced by the human stomach was due entirely to chemical action, the stomach being the battery that generated the current, and the power, as generated, on the galvanometer, was about the same as is manifested in the receiving of a wireless telegraph message. One of the most notable results of the experiments was the variation in the galvanometer's registration after a large dose of whisky had been given to Colonel Richardson, the man supplying the animal electricity.

Under normal conditions the highest millivoltage had been seven.

"I have found by experiments on myself," said Dr. Harvey, "that it requires ten minutes for a dose of whisky to obtain its maximum effect of stimulation."

Dr. Harvey and others held their watches, and when the ten minute point was reached the galvanometer recorded fifteen millivolts. That was the highest point reached.

## A Monster in Balloons.

"I am now constructing the largest balloon ever built in this country and, I believe, in the whole world," said A. Roy Knabenshue the other afternoon, according to a Toledo (O.) dispatch to the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "The balloon will be spherical in shape and sixty feet in diameter. It will contain 75,000 cubic feet of gas and will carry six people with ease. The principal object of the balloon is to enter the international race for the Gordon Bennett cup, recently won by Lieutenant Lahm at Paris. It is probable that the races will be held in St. Louis, and I am beginning work early so that I can get there and study conditions in that locality."

## Novel Gift for Preacher.

Rev. R. F. Keeler, pastor of the Middlefield M. E. church, is in receipt of a novel gift from a former parish in New Concord, O., says a special dispatch from Chardon, O., to the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The present is a quilt on which is worked the names of 747 of the church members and acquaintances. This quilt is the result of an effort to raise money toward the building of a new church in New Concord, each person having paid 25 cents for the appearance of his name upon it.

## Fashion's Favor.

My lady, keen for fashion's fad, This autumn has assumed the plaid. Plaid feathers now adorn plaid hats; Plaid ribbons, buttons, stockings, spats; Belts, skirts and waists and coats are plaid.

My lady's almost tartan mad. Once on a time these were called checks. But not so now. The word would vex My lady's mood. She reasons fine That checks are just for men to sign.

—Indianapolis News.

## Lincoln and His Beard.

It was a child who persuaded Abraham Lincoln to wear a beard. Up to the time he was nominated for president he had always been smooth shaven. A little girl living in Chautauqua county, N. Y., who greatly admired him, made up her mind that he would look better if he wore whiskers and with youthful directness wrote and told him so. He answered her by return mail:

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 19, 1860.

My Dear Little Miss—Your very agreeable letter of the 15th is received. I regret the necessity of saying I have no daughter. I have three sons—seven, ten, one nine and one seven years of age. They, with their mother, constitute my whole family. As to the whiskers, never having worn any, do you not think people would call it a piece of silly affectation if I were to begin it now? Your very sincere well-wisher,

A. LINCOLN.

Evidently on second thought he decided to follow her advice. On his way to Washington his train stopped at the town where she lived. He asked if she were in the crowd gathered at the station to meet him. Of course she was, and willing hands forced a way for her through the mass of people. When she reached the car Mr. Lincoln stepped from the train, kissed her and showed her that he had taken her advice.—St. Nicholas.

## Buttons and Women's Clothes.

"Why does a woman button her garments on the left side?" The question is discussed in the London Tailor and Cutter by several correspondents, one of whom advances this theory: "For ladies to have the buttonholes in the right side of their garments has its origin in the times when it was necessary for a lady when going out at night to have a gentleman escort, who supported her upon his left arm, leaving his right or sword arm at liberty. Thus the lady's left hand would be free to fasten or unfasten her cloak at her own pleasure and without inconvenience."

## Notice.

Scaled bids will be received at the Stark county infirmary until 12 o'clock noon December 20, 1906, for the furnishing of groceries, coal and beef for one year from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1907. Proposals for the above bill of goods can be received by calling on superintendent at the infirmary. All bids must be addressed to the clerk of the board of directors, Charles E. Jarvis, Box 480, Canton, O.

## FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

WAS WISCONSIN'S FIRST STAMP AND CO. used for children's clothing. It softens the child, softens the gums, always all pains caused wind colic, an is the best remedy for all these. Twenty cents a bottle.

See B. & O. ticket agent about home-seekers rates.

## Very Low Rates to Chicago

Via the

B. & O. RAILROAD Account

## International Live Stock Exposition.

Selling Dates November 30, December 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Consult B. & O. agent for particulars

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The only soda cracker which is all good and always good, protected from strange hands by a dust tight, moisture proof package.

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household use. Perfectly constructed; absolutely safe; unexcelled in light-giving power. Made of brass throughout and nickel-plated. Every lamp warranted. If not at your dealer's write to our nearest agency.

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## PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

vastly superior to all others. Cannot smoke or smell. Wick cannot be turned too high or too low. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds four quarts of oil and burns nine hours. Light and portable; easily carried about. Warms cold rooms and heats water quickly. Two finishes—nickel and japan. Every heater warranted. If you cannot get heater or information from your dealer, write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

THE **Rayo** LAMP is an ornament to every room and is the best lamp for all-round use.

A quarter invested in The Independent Want Columns will bring results. Try it.

# FAILED!

## The Cash Buyers' Union, A Chicago Mail Order House, Has Become BANKRUPT!

This firm was one of Chicago's largest and most honorable Mail Order Houses. Dishonest and malicious competition caused them to fail. Their merchandise was too good and their methods too honest to withstand the competition they had to meet, and they were

## DECLARED BANKRUPT!

The manager of this House knew that we had the largest buying capacity of any firm in this section of the country and asked us if we wanted to buy any of the stock. Our buyers went at once to Chicago and spent one week in going through the stocks. They bought over

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